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Library of



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Honorable R. Ammi Cutter
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Mrs. George A. Sargent

Log 1303

656-1798/99A

the
rule gave
and on
it in

294

9	6	1
10	6	1
11	6	1
12	6	1
1	6	1
2	6	1
3	6	1
4	6	1
5	6	1

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A Journal from Salem to Europe and India on
board the ship *Astrea* belonging to Elias Hasket
Derby Esq^r Merchant of Salem. — Tuesday August
21th 1798 being ready for sea at 8 o'clock in the
morning came to sail with the wind at SW
attended with Mr Derby & William Lander in
Mr Derby's boat, who accompanied me blow the
port and according to the English rule gave
us three cheers, which was answered on
board the ship. — After which I made sail in
in company with several boats and one brig
the *St John* Capt Goodshall bound to the west
Indies, at noon Cape Ann bore N by W about 2 leagues
Dist^y observed & lower line to be 59^u 05 — O Dec 11^u 55 N
whence Lat^d is 42^u 38 —

At noon the departure is taken from Cape Ann
bearing N by W 6 miles — Lat^d 42^u 44 — Long. 70^u 33 W

A Goument from Seville toward Cadiz

Wednesday August 22th 1798

Remarks between America
and Europe —

H	1/2	1/4	Corres	wind	sea	circumstances
1	8		864	ssw	1/2	
2	6	1				
3	6					
4	7					
5	7					
6	5		858		1/2	
7	7					
8	6		864	ssw		
9	6	1				
10	6	1				
11	6	1				
12	6					
1	8	1				
2	6	1				
3	6					
4	6					
5	6	1				
6	6	1				
7	6	1				
8	5					
9	3	1				
10	3					
11	4	1				
12	4			west		

at noon Cape Ann bore N by S 2
Leagues from which I take
my departure Lat^d 42° 44' N
Long 70° 33' west — first breeze
sent down the royal yards —
at 4 pm spoke a ship from
Martinico bound to Boston —
Benj^l Hines master — she
being a very large ship
showing 20 guns — at 5 Capt
Godshall was out of sight at
steer — Every sail I have
seen as yet I have out sailed

Course	Dist	Lat	Long	Lat	Long	Dist
179° E	140	28	140	42° 16'	42° 16'	63.04

very much at 6 pm very
foggy wind inclining westerly
observed the 0 meridian Lat^d to be at 8 am up royal yards —
59° 07' — Limb of Declin 11° 38' N
whence the Lat^d is 42° 16' North
more moderate

A Journal From Salem towards Cadix —

Thursday August 23th 1798

Remarks between America
and Europe —

Hour	Th	F	C	W	W	Occurrence
1	2	1	8 by 5 1/2	NW		
2	2	1				
3	3	1				
4	4	1				
5	4	1				
6	7	—	8 1/2	N 8 by N	200 per Azim.	
7	7	1			uth - 80 26 W	
8	7	1				
9	7	1				
10	7	1	8 by 8	N 8	3/4	
11	8					
12	8					
1	6	1				
2	5	1				
3	4	1				
4	4	1				
5	4	1				
6	4	1				
7	5	1				
8	5	1				
9	6					
10	6					
11	6					
12	6					

Begins with cloudy weather the
wind inclining to the north & East
wand at 2 pm wore ship at
5 pm took in the studding
and top gallant sails —
Variation p^r Azimuth - 80 26 W
at 10 pm reefed three top sails
at 12 double reefed them and
handed main sail after which
handed mizen top sail and down
top gallant yards - & hoisted fore
top gallant mast - at 6 pm set
mizen top sail & kept -
fresh breeze and very large
sea running —

Course	Lat	Long	Lat	Long	Lat	Long
362 1/2	134	1 1/2	118	41 1/4	2:38	64 1/2

Observed the meridian alt^d to
be 59 1/2 1/4 Lⁿ Declin 11 1/2 N -
Distance Lat^d is 41 04 North -

A Journal From Salem towards Cadiz

Friday Aug 24th 1798 —

Remarks between Salem and Cadiz. —

H	T	HR	Cables	wind	Lee	Occurrence
1	5	1	566 E	NE	$\frac{3}{4}$	
2	5	1	566 E			
3	5					
4	5					
5	5	1	566 E			
6	5	1				
7	6					
8	6					
9	6		85 E	NE	$\frac{3}{4}$	
10	6					
11	3	1				
12	5					
1	4	1		NE	0	
2	4					
3	3					
4	3	1				
5	3	1				
6	3					
7	4					
8	4					
9	4					
10	4					
11	3					
12	3					

Begins with stiff gales and very large sea which is not uncommon in crossing the gulf stream — at 9 pm wind inclining more westerly at 11 pm moderate enough for the gill & mizen —

at 6 am up main top gallant yard — and secured up fore top gallant mast — wind very light — set the studding sails — wind inclines to be moderate and a very large crop seen running — I think the

ship sails much faster when moderate than she did the last voyage —

cons	lat	alt	lat	alt	Long
3648	447	51	105	101 18	2.14 62.27 W

Observed the 3 Mercurian stars to be 60.58 L limb — & declin 10.54 north when the Lalt is 40.24 north —

variation allowed $\frac{3}{4}$ point —

A Gouman from Salem towards Cadix —

Saturday Aug 25th 1798

Remarks between Tolen
and Cadix —

H	B	H	Coys	wind	wa	Occurrences
1	2	1	828	west		
3	3					
4	3					
5	3					
6	3					
8	3					
9	4	1				
10	5	1				
11	6					
12	6					
1	4	1	845	WSW		
2	4	1				
3	6					
4	6					
5	6	1				
6	7					
7	7	1				
8	7	1				
9	7	1				
10	7	1				
11	7	1				
12	8					

Begins with pleasant weather
wind inclining southerly a very
large sea from the NE won
at 9 pm squally in studding
sails — at 3 am saw a sail a
standing to the west went
on upon a wine — at 6 am begins
to rain and large sea running
with very hard squalls in those
squalls I keep the ship before
the wind so often that she
dont answer the Log this
24 hours — For the most

Curs	to	at	Time	Lat	Long	in
2868	126	4	126	14.15	2.45	59.42

part of this 24 hours the
weather has been a squally
as it is in the month of Decem-

Observed the Comandant altitu-
to be 60° 07' L. Limb & Declination

10° 34' N when a Lat. is
40° 15' north —

Variation at Tolen & from

A Journal From Salem towards Cadix

Sunday Aug 28th 1798

H	K	H	degrees	wind	occurrence
1	7				
2	7				
3	7				
4	6	1			
5	6				
6	5	1			
7	6				
8	6				
9	6				
10	6				
11	5				
12	5				
1	5	1	Ebb -	WNW	
2	6	1			
3	7				
4	7	1			
5	6	1			
6	6	1			
7	7				
8	7	1	Ebb -	NW	
9	7	1		North	
10	7	1			
11	8				
12	8				

cos	lat	lon	lat	lon	lat	lon
262.8	197	21	195	39.194	3.23	36.119 W

Remarks between Salem and Cadix —

begin with stiff gales and large sea attended with very hard squalls and much rain — under double reef fore and main top sails and mizen one handed at 11 pm more clear main sail — set anizen top sail and single reef main one — at 8 am set whole top and top gallant sails — and Spritsail top sail — I know keep a man at the mast head on the Lookout the whole time —

This 24 hours the ship makes several miles more south — observing them the Log gives weather owing to a current or the steering gear —

Observed the ~~off~~ ~~shore~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~lat~~ ~~60° 31'~~ ~~and~~ ~~long~~ ~~104° 13'~~ ~~whence~~ ~~the~~ ~~lat~~ ~~39° 30'~~ ~~North~~ —

now allowed 1 point

A Journal from Salem towards Cadiz

Monday Aug 28th 1748

Remarks between Salem
and Cadiz.

Hour	Wind	Bar	Therm	Remarks
1	7			35.2 - NW
2	7			
3	6	1		
4	6			
5	9	1		
6	5	1		Elys -
7	5			
8	4			
9	3	1		
10	3			ESE -
11	2			
12	2			
1	1			
2	1			calm
3				
4				
5				
6				
7	4	1		Elys
8	5			
9	6	1		East
10	6			
11	7			NNE -
12	5			-

Lat	Long	Alt	Bar	Therm	Remarks
39° 30'	1° 46'	54° 33'	W		

No Observations this day
of any kind —

Begins with pleasant weather
at 6 pm in top gullant sails
at 8 set shivering sails -
middle part calm at 9 am
they man at the mast
head discovered a sail right
a head I bore away more to
the northward at 10 saw an
other both of them a standing
towards us - I wore ship and
loaded the guns fore and
after cleared away the decks
the above was a Large ship
and a Sloop - I thought whether
the sloop might not be a
Privateer and the ship a
prize to her - soon after
saw another in the Lee quarter

1 point was allowed —

A Journal from Salem towards Cadiz —

Tuesday August 28th 1798

Remarks between Salem

H	K	H	Color	wind	to occurrence
1	6		blue	wsu	
2	6				
3	6				
4	5	7			
5	5	1			
6	5				
7	5				
8	5			west	
9	5				
10	5				
11	5	1			
12	5	1			
1	5	1			
2	5	1			
3	6				
4	6			wnw	
5	6	1			
6	6	1			
7	7				
8	7				
9	7				
10	5				
11	8				
12	8				

and Cadiz —

begins with a fine breeze & clear weather — at 6 pm the variation for Naimaths was 11° 2 west — at 4 am took the Lunar observation to determine the Longitude with the stars α Aquilae & Aldebaran one East & the other west of her *D* the mean of which make the Longitude 53° 23 west at the time of observation which is brought forward to noon is 53° 47 W but the weather

Cor	Dist	Lat	Long
Cor	Dist	Lat	Long
146	20	146	34° 30
			3° 10
			51° 23

being very hazy and the ship routing very much it cannot be near the truth — as observation of the distance while observing would differ 5 or 6 mile —

Observed 3 men aliso to be 59° 38
L Limb of decling 9° 31 north
whence the Lat^o is 39° 21 north
Longitude in by *D* 53° 47

the northward —

A Journal from Salem towards Cadiz

Wednesday August 29th 1798

Remarks between Salem and Cadiz

<i>H</i>	<i>1/2</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>Exp^d</i>	<i>Wind</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Reurrence</i>
2	6			SSE -	W	
3	6					
4	6					
5	2	1				
6	3			N by E		
7	3					
8	4					
10	3					
11	3	1		SE -		
12	3					
1	2	1		SE variable	0	
2	2	1				
3	2			SE -	0	
4	2					
5	2			NE	1	
7	2	1				
10	2	1		ENE -	0	
11	2					
12	1					

begins with fresh breeze from the westward at 3 pm begins to moderate and haul to the southward — after which quite moderate — at 9 pm tack to ship to the NE ward — I find a very strong current setting to the southward which has over hauld the ship 43 miles to the southward — more than the log gives —

<i>Lat</i>	<i>Long</i>	<i>Lat</i>	<i>Long</i>	<i>Lat</i>	<i>Long</i>	<i>Lat</i>	<i>Long</i>
N 57° 50'	60° 3'	60° 39'	33'	1° 24'	49° 59'	W	

Reserved the owner's ship to be Cono & L Lamb — Declin 9' 10 north whence Lat is 38° 50 north —

*Longitude by *D* 52° 23 W*

Point was allowed —

A German Train Seem towards Endre

Thursday Aug 30th 1798

Remarks between Salem
and Cadiz —

F	H	W	Confer	Winds	W	occurrences
1	2	1	Calm			
2	1	1				
3	1	1				
4	1	1				
5	1	1				
6	1	1				
7	1	1				
8	1	1				
9	1	1				
10	1	1				
11	1	1				
12	1	1				
1	1	1				
2	1	1				
3	1	1				
4	1	1				
5	1	1				
6	1	1				
7	1	1				
8	1	1				
9	1	1				
10	1	1				
11	1	1				
12	1	1				

Begins with moderate and clear
at 6 pm the Sun magnete warmth
being observed - to determine the
variation found it to be N 14. 13. W

Time	Heart	Lat ¹	Lat ²	Long ¹	Long ²
	10:17	54:24	83:26:30	Longport 53:30	
2:38	4	12	16:01	Bar 83:7:06	
	3:4			Prins Land 6:48:44	
2:44.41	10:13	54:36	83:07:29	Prins Shet 2:41:41	
				N. man 2:36:38	

Length in Degrees — 34° 09' — W

Time	Lat	Long	Course
21 st 50 3:24	45 st 31 4	55 st 29	47 st 42.45 15:01
20 th 24 24	45 st 27	54 st 50	47 st 38.46

her box 54:20
or det 47:44
tim low 6.4.19
tim low 2.54.34
Sun - 3:9.4

Longitude in degrees 47.49 w

The mean of these two observations when taken is $50^{\circ}47'$ west which is brought forward to this moon is $50^{\circ}18'$ west of London —

Those two observations taken Oct.
arr. 50.18 — and two others that
Mr Bowditch took at the same
time was 49.59 — at noon — the
difference is 0.25 miles —

There appears to be a current setting
to the northward—

[illegible]

Observed on mer altit to be 54.20
I think I decline 8.48 north - when
at the Latitⁿ 39.16 —
Longitude in Log * 50.18
taken 24th
1/2 variations allowed —

A Journal from Salem towards Cadiz

10 days at sea

Tuesday Aug 29th 1748

Hour	W	Th	Winds	W	Occur
1	2	1	by N	W	
2	2	1			
3	2	1			
4	2	1			
5	2	1			
6	1	1			
7	1	1			
8	1	1			
9	1	1			
10	1	1			
11	1	1			
12	1	1			
1	1	1			
2	1	1			
3	1	1			
4	1	1			
5	1	1			
6	1	1			
7	1	1			
8	1	1			
9	1	1			
10	1	1			
11	1	1			
12	1	1			

Remarks between Salem and Cadiz —

Begins with light wind and very warm in this latitude, all sail set — at 11 pm a standee with a dead calm at 1 am a variable wind sprang up but remains very moderate all the twenty four hours — several dolphins round the ship caught none of them.

I have had a very strong current setting to the Northward this day has set me 11 minutes to the northward

Course	W	Th	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
165	42	18	38	34	34	49	48	23	

Observed 3 m. alt to be 58.31 L Limb of declin 8.26 north — whence the Lat to 39.43 north
Longitude by *** 49.29 W

1 1/2 points variation —

A journal from Salem towards Cadix 11 days at sea 417

Saturday September 9 1798

hr	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/16	1/32	1/64	1/128	1/256	1/512	1/1024	1/2048	1/4096	1/8192	1/16384	1/32768	1/65536	1/131072	1/262144	1/524288	1/1048576	1/2097152	1/4194304	1/8388608	1/16777216	1/33554432	1/67108864	1/134217728	1/268435456	1/536870912	1/1073741824	1/2147483648	1/4294967296	1/8589934592	1/17179869184	1/34359738368	1/68719476736	1/137438953472	1/274877906944	1/549755813888	1/1099511627776	1/2199023255552	1/4398046511104	1/8796093022208	1/17592186044416	1/35184372088832	1/70368744177664	1/140737488355328	1/281474976710656	1/562949953421312	1/1125899906842624	1/2251799813685248	1/4503599627370496	1/9007199254740992	1/18014398509481984	1/36028797018963968	1/72057594037927936	1/144115188075855872	1/288230376151711744	1/576460752303423488	1/1152921504606846976	1/2305843009213693952	1/4611686018427387904	1/9223372036854775808	1/18446744073709551616	1/36893488147419103232	1/73786976294838206464	1/147573952589676412928	1/295147905179352825856	1/590295810358705651712	1/1180591620717411303424	1/2361183241434822606848	1/4722366482869645213696	1/9444732965739290427392	1/18889465931478580854784	1/37778931862957161709568	1/75557863725914323419136	1/151115727451828646838272	1/302231454903657293676544	1/604462909807314587353088	1/1208925819614629174706176	1/2417851639229258349412352	1/4835703278458516698824704	1/9671406556917033397649408	1/19342813113834066795298816	1/38685626227668133590597632	1/77371252455336267181195264	1/154742504910672534362390528	1/309485009821345068724781056	1/618970019642690137449562112	1/1237940039285380274899124224	1/2475880078570760549798248448	1/4951760157141521099596496896	1/9903520314283042199192993792	1/19807040628566084398385987584	1/39614081257132168796771975168	1/79228162514264337593543950336	1/158456325028528675187087900672	1/316912650057057350374175801344	1/633825300114114700748351602688	1/1267650600228229401496703205376	1/2535301200456458802993406410752	1/5070602400912917605986812821504	1/10141204801825835211973625643008	1/20282409603651670423947251286016	1/40564819207303340847894502572032	1/81129638414606681695789005144064	1/162259276829213363391578010288128	1/324518553658426726783156020576256	1/649037107316853453566312041152512	1/1298074214633706907132624082305024	1/2596148429267413814265248164610048	1/5192296858534827628530496329220096	1/10384593717069655257060992658440192	1/20769187434139310514121985316880384	1/41538374868278621028243970633760768	1/83076749736557242056487941267521536	1/166153499473114484112975882535043072	1/332306998946228968225951765070086144	1/664613997892457936451903530140172288	1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576	1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152	1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304	1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608	1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216	1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432	1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864	1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728	1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456	1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912	1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824	1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648	1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296	1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592	1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184	1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368	1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736	1/174224571863520493293247799005065324265472	1/348449143727040986586495598010130648530944	1/696898287454081973172991196020261297061888	1/1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776	1/2787593149816327892691964784081045188247552	1/5575186299632655785383929568162090376495104	1/11150372599265311570767859136324180752990208	1/22300745198530623141535718272648361505980416	1/44601490397061246283071436545296723011960832	1/89202980794122492566142873090593446023921664	1/178405961588244985132285746181186892047843328	1/356811923176489970264571492362373784095686656	1/713623846352979940529142984724747568191373312	1/1427247692705959881058285969449495136382746624	1/2854495385411919762116571938898990272765493248	1/5708990770823839524233143877797980545530986496	1/11417981541647679048466287755595961091061972992	1/22835963083295358096932575511191922182123945984	1/45671926166590716193865151022383844364247891968	1/91343852333181432387730302044767688728495783936	1/182687704666362864775460604089535377456991567872	1/365375409332725729550921208179070754913983135744	1/730750818665451459101842416358141509827966271488	1/1461501637330902918203684832716283019655932542976	1/2923003274661805836407369665432566039311865085952	1/5846006549323611672814739330865132078623730171904	1/11692013098647223345629478661730264157247460343808	1/23384026197294446691258957323460528314494920687616	1/46768052394588893382517914646921056628989841375232	1/93536104789177786765035829293842113257979682750464	1/187072209578355573530071658587684226515959365500928	1/374144419156711147060143317175368453031918731001856	1/748288838313422294120286634350736906063837462003712	1/1496577676626844588240573268701473812127674924007424	1/2993155353253689176481146537402947624255349848014848	1/5986310706507378352962293074805895248510699696029696	1/11972621413014756705924586149611790497021399392059392	1/23945242826029513411849172299223580994042798784118784	1/47890485652059026823698344598447161988085597568237568	1/95780971304118053647396689196894323976171195136475136	1/191561942608236107294793378393788647952342390272950272	1/383123885216472214589586756787577295904684780545900544	1/766247770432944429179173513575154591809369561091801088	1/1532495540865888858358347027150309183618739122183602176	1/3064991081731777716716694054300618367237478244367204352	1/6129982163463555433433388108601236734474956488734408704	1/12259964326927110866866776217202473468949912977468817408	1/24519928653854221733733552434404946937899825954937634816	1/49039857307708443467467104868809893875799651909875269632	1/98079714615416886934934209737619787751599303819750539264	1/196159429230833773869868419475239575503198607639501078528	1/392318858461667547739736838950479151006397215279002157056	1/784637716923335095479473677900958302012794430558004314112	1/1569275433846670190958947355801916604025588861116008628224	1/3138550867693340381917894711603833208051177722232017256448	1/6277101735386680763835789423207666416102355444464034512896	1/12554203470773361527671578846415332832204710888928069025792	1/25108406941546723055343157692830665664409421777856138051584	1/50216813883093446110686315385661331328818843555712276103168	1/100433627766186892221372630771322662657637687111424552206336	1/200867255532373784442745261542645325315275374222849104012672	1/401734511064747568885490523085290650630550748445698208025344	1/803469022129495137770981046170581301261101496891396416050688	1/1606938044258990275541962092341162602522202993782792832101376	1/3213876088517980551083924184682325205044405987565585664202752	1/6427752177035961102167848369364650410088811975131171328405504	1/12855504354071922204335696738729300820177623950262342656811008	1/25711008708143844408671393477458601640355247900524685313622016	1/51422017416287688817342786954917203280710495801049370627244032	1/102844034832575377634685573909834406561420991602098741254488064	1/205688069665150755269371147819668813122841983204197482508976128	1/411376139330301510538742295639337626245683966408394965017952256	1/822752278660603021077484591278675252491367932816789930035904512	1/1645504557321206042154969182557350504982735865633579860071809024	1/3291009114642412084309938365114701009965471731267159720143618048	1/6582018229284824168619876730229402019930943462534319440287236096	1/13164036458569648337239753460458804039861886925068638880574472192	1/26328072917139296674479506920917608079723773850137277761148944384	1/52656145834278593348959013841835216159447547700274555522297888768	1/105312291668557186697918027683670432318895095400549111044595777536	1/210624583337114373395836055367340864637790190801098222089191555072	1/421249166674228746791672110734681729275580381602196444178383110144	1/842498333348457493583344221469363458551160763204392888356766220288	1/1684996666696914987166688442938726917102321526408785776713532440576	1/3369993333393829974333376885877453834204643052817571553427064881152	1/6739986666787659948666753771754907668409286105635143106854129762304	1/13479973333575319897333507543509815336818572211270286213708259524608	1/26959946667150639794667015087019630673637144422540572427416519049216	1/53919893334301279589334030174039261347274288845081144854833038098432	1/107839786668602559178668060348078522694548577690162289709666076196864	1/215679573337205118357336120696157045389097155380324579419332152393728	1/431359146674410236714672241392314090778194310760649158838664304787456	1/862718293348820473429344482784628181556388621521298317677328609574912	1/1725436586697640946858688965569256363112777243042596635354657219149824	1/3450873173395281893717377931138512726225554486085193270709314438299648	1/6901746346790563787434755862277025452451108972170386541418628876599296	1/13803492693581127574869511724554050904902217944340773082837257753198592	1/27606985387162255149739023449108101809804435888681546165674515506397184	1/55213970774324510299478046898216203619608871777363092331349031012794368	1/110427941548649020598956093796432407239217743554726184662698062025588736	1/220855883097298041197912187592864814478435487109452369325396124051177472	1/441711766194596082395824375185729628956870974218904738650792248102354944	1/883423532389192164791648750371459257913741948437809477301584496204709888	1/1766847064778384329583297500742918515827483896875618954603168992409419776	1/3533694129556768659166595001485837031654967793751237909206337984818839552	1/7067388259113537318333190002971674063309935587502475818412675969637679104	1/14134776518227074636666380005943348126619871175004951636825351939275358208	1/28269553036454149273332760011886696253239742350009903273650703878550716416	1/56539106072908298546665520023773392506479484700019806547301407757101432832	1/113078212145816597093331040047546785012958969400039613094602815514202865664	1/226156424291633194186662080095093570025917938800079226189205631028405731328	1/452312848583266388373324160190187140051835877600158452378411262056811462656	1/904625697166532776746648320380374280103671755200316904756822524113622925312	1/1809251394333065553493296640760748560207343510400633809513645048227245850624	1/3618502788666131106986593281521497120414687020801267619027290096454491701248	1/7237005577332262213973186563042994240829374041602535238054580192908983402496	1/14474011154664524427946373126085988481658748083205070476109160385817966804992	1/28948022309329048855892746252171976963317496166410140952218320771635933609984	1/57896044618658097711785492504343953926634992332820281904436641543271867219968	1/115792089237316195423570985008687907853269984665640563808873283086543734439936	1/231584178474632390847141970017375815706539969331281127617746566173087468879872	1/463168356949264781694283940034751631413079938662562255235493132346174937759744	1/926336713898529563388567880069503262826159877325124510470986264692349875519488	1/1852673427797059126777135760139006525652319754650249020941972529384699751038976	1/3705346855594118253554271520278013051304639509300498041883945058769399502077952	1
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A Journal from Salem towards Cadiz

Sunday Sept 2th 1778

H	A	TH	Coefes	wind	to	Occurrence
1	7	1	8	W-		
2	7					
3	7					
4	7					
5	7					
6	6	1				
7	6	1				
8	6	1				
9	6	1				
10	6	1				
11	6	1				
12	6	1				
1	7					
2	7					
3	7					
4	7					
5	7			West		
6	7					
7	7					
8	7					
9	6	1				
10	6	1				
11	7					
12	7					

Remarks between Salem and
Cadiz — 12 days at sea
Begins with a fine breeze
and clear weather at 4 pm
landed the voyagers - variation
by evening Azimuth 18° 37' W -
on the log for this same day
past there seems to be a
current setting to the southward

core	air	at	10 th	10 th	10 th	10 th
81.64	104	00	164	40.14	34.35	42.25

Observed a meridian altitude to be
57° 14' L Lumb & declin 7° 43'
north - whence the Lat^d is
10° 17' North —

Longitude by * a * 43° 31' W

variation allowed 1^h point,

St. Jovann's from Salem towards Cadix

Monday Sep 23th 1798

Hour	Bar	Wind	Direction	Remarks
1	27	Ely	West	
2	27			
3	26			
4	26			
5	26			
6	26			
7	26			
8	25			
9	25			
10	25			
11	24			
12	24		SW	
1	24		N	
2	24			
3	24			
4	24			
5	24			
6	24			
7	24			
8	24			
9	24			
10	24			
11	24			
12	24			

Bar	8 th	24 th	25 th	26 th	27 th	28 th	29 th	30 th	31 st
28.5	28.4	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.0	27.9	27.8	27.7	27.6

Observed a north at 10th 10th
 80.157 2.12 10.21
 north whence the 24th
 is 40.12 north —

Longitude by * (C) * 40.49 W

Remarks between Salem
 and Cadix 13 days at sea

Begins with a fine breeze
 And pleasant weather
 at 11 pm the wind came
 on the starboard quarter —
 veered ship set studding
 sails on both sides —
 after which the wind very
 moderate keep hauling to
 the north & Eastward
 and came on cloudy

variation allowed

A Journal from Salem towards Cadiz

Thursday Sep²⁰th 1798

Hour	Bar	Temp	Bar	Wind	W	Bar
1	3		8.74	28.60	1	
2	3					
3	3	1				
4	3	1				
5	4	1				
6	5					
7	4	1				
8	4	5	8.75	26.70		
9	4	5				
10	5					
11	5	1				
12	6					
1	5	1				
2	5	1				
3	6					
4	6		8.76	28.70		
5	6					
6	6					
7	6					
8	6	1				
9	6					
10	6					
11	6					
12	6					

Remarks between Salem and Cadiz 16 days at sea

Begins with moderate clear weather wind inclining southerly at 6 pm observed a magnificent

Dist	Time	Ship	Lat	Long
4.32	4.30		40.05	0.00
60	4.30		40.30	0.00
72	4.30		40.30	0.00
miles	5.00		88.19	and variation
	64.25		is 20.54 west	
	mean			

at 3 am observation was taken with the old lantern of the moon to determine the longitude the of the observation yesterday and the one to days being brought forward to this noon and mean being taken

Time	Lat	Long	Dist	Lat
4.19.15	62.17	37.04	43.12.30	48.55
2.19		17	16.12	
4.20.26	62.8	37.16	42.56.18	48.55

Our distance 42.14.03 43.28.13

Time of London 5.10.16

Time of Ship 4.11.20.26

Longitude in time 2.39.50

and in degrees is 39.57

Brought forward to this Noon is 39.43 and the on yesterday 39.18

35.31 means 39.18

cons. dist. alt. date. Bar. Old Longin. 1798 125 53 109 10.48 2.20 36.16

Observed a mean altitude to be 55.25. L. Limb of declin 6.14.08 whence the Lat is 40.37.10

Longitude by off two last observation 39.31 W

1 3/4 variations allowed

A garment from Salin towards Cadix

Friday Sep 7th 1748

11	15	15	Coastal wind,	2	a. occur.
1	1	1	Egypt N -		
2	2				
3	3				
4	4				
5	5				
6	6				
		1			
7	7				
8	8				
9	9				
10	10				
11	11				
12	12				
		1			
1	1				
2	2				
3	3				
4	4				
5	5				
6	6				
		1			
7	7				
8	8				
9	9				
10	10				
11	11				
12	12				

cars	per	xl	800	Est	88	xl	Longin-
N28	161	160	15	10.32	3.32	32.44	u

Observed \odot meridian altitude

take $54^{\circ}53'$ of declination $8^{\circ}52' N$
whence the Lat^d is $40^{\circ}47' N$

Longitude by \star 0031.59W

~~2~~³ variations

Remarks between Salem
and Cadix — 17 days at sea

Begins with ~~Smith~~ breeze
and clear - at 8 pm cloudy

Middle part light flying
clouds and a littel rain

at 11 am the man at the
Look out on the fore top

gallant yard called out
a sail in the sunset

at 12 o'clock I took a ship,

7 I thought it proudant
not to go

as he had the appearance

W a Large sail —

A General Journal, from Lisbon towards Cadiz

Saturday Sept 5th 1778

Remarks between Lisbon and Cadiz - 18 days at sea

Hour	Lat	Long	Wind	W. or S. or N.	Occur
1	1		N 86 W		
2	4				
3	4	1 - 256			
4	4				
5	3	1 - 256	N 86		
6	3				
7	3				
8	3				
9	2	1 - 256			
10	2	1			
11	2	1			
12	2	1			
1	2				
2	2				
3	2	1			
4	2	1			
5	3	1	N 86 - North -		
6	3	1			
7	4	1			
8	4	1			
9	4	1			
10	4	1			
11	4	1			
12	4	1			

Saw a sail the first part of the 24 hours and never lost sight of her - at 5 am saw another - on the same bearing to the S. E. - at which point the one yesterday bore.

Begin with moderate gales and cloudy at 12 pm saw a sail and tackt ship to the N. W. and at 2 tackt again to the Eastward - The cause of my tackt was that I thought the sail that I saw in the 18. might be a Grouper and the weather being very cloudy and squally had she been a crowding ship in which case I thought I had a chance of getting away from her in some of the squalls - but I believe both our fears were a trick for he was gras soon as possible he could be -

at 6 am saw another on the same which proved to be a brig. likely the same

Lat	Long	Lat	Long	Lat	Long
33 48	64	6	64	40 41	1:24

Observed the Sun meridian alt to be. 84m36 L Limb - Declin 5:30 north - whence the Lat is 40 41

Longitude by $\times \alpha \times$ 30:35 W

^B14 hours variation allowed w

Journal from Salem towards Cadix

417

Sunday Sept 9th 1798

Remarks between Salem and

Hour	Bar	Winds	Occurrence
1	30.5	NW	
2	30.4		
3	30.4		
4	30.4		
5	30.4		
6	30.4		
7	30.4		
8	30.4		
9	30.4		
10	30.4		
11	30.4		
12	30.4		
1	30.4		
2	30.4		
3	30.4		
4	30.4		
5	30.4		
6	30.4		
7	30.4		
8	30.4		
9	30.4		
10	30.4		
11	30.4		
12	30.4		

Cadix - 14 days as sea - by
 Begins with moderate clear weather - at 4 in p.m. and
 top gallies shudding sails
 during the night cloudy and
 a fresh breeze but very variable - latter part fresh
 breeze and small rain -
 at 6 p.m. the variation for
 azimuth was 24° 26' west - the

Obs	azimuth	The magnet azimuth
5:14	65°	being observed with the
6:23	4:40	point table - ship at
	4:40	40:40 - declin 3:20 W
	3:30	at 6:53 - whence
	4:30	the magnet azimuth
6:53	64:40	was 64:20 and the
	88:46	true 84:46 whence
	24:26	The variation is 24:26 west

Comp	Lat	Long
8:18	140 13	40:58 3:04 28:46 W

Observed the Sun's meridian altitude
 to be 54° 6' Lower Limb - declination
 5° 0' north - whence the Latitude
 is 49° 49' north -

Longitude is by the last
 lunar obs by OC & 27:30 W

A Journal from Salem towards Cadix

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Tuesday Sep. 11 1748

H	V	H	Bar	Wind	W	Occurrence
1	4	1	858	W by N		
2	4	1				
3	4	1	866-8			
4	4	1				
5	4	1				
6	4	1		W by W		
7	6	1				
8	6	1				
9	6					
10	6					
11	6					
12	6					
1	8					
2	8					
3	8	1				
4	8					
5	8					
6	8	1				
7	8	1				
8	8	1				
9	8	1				
10	8	1				
11	8	1				
12	8	1				

Remarks between Salem and Cadix — 21 days at sea — by

Begins with pleasant clear weather the wind variable from WNW to west —

at 11:28 pm Obs alt of the polar star
Tabc ————— 41:30

dip ————— 4
41:26

corr from table into — 71:33

Latit polar star — 39:53

*
at 11:28 Obs alt. Fomalhaut 18:48
dip and refraction — 7
18:41

* declin — 20:41
Latitude in — 40:38

at same time observed the altitude of mars — 34:42

dip and refraction — 5
34:37

mars declination — 14:43
40:20

Latit by Polar * — 39:53

mean two southern * 40:39

Lat at 11:28 pm — 40:26

variation for every compass rose — 22:8 W

Cor	Bar	Alt	Ver	Obs	Along	Length
2748	153	28	150	40:4	3:46	22:24

Observed the suns Meridian Altitude to be 54:05 I think — @ decl 4:22 north — whence the Lat is 40:05 north.

Longitude by @ * — 21:24 West.

2 points variation allowed

A Journal from Salem towards Cadix

Wednesday Sept^r 11th 1748

Remarks between Salem

and Cadix 24 days at sea

Begins with moderate breezes and clear weather soon after came on cloudy and showers of rain - at 11 squally -

at half past 5 am the mast at the mast head saw a sail which proved to be a schooner with a fore topsail - a standing to the NW ward -

This day the wind has been very variable during the night attended with several light showers of rain -

in some of those squalls last night the ship was kept off more to the southward -

HT	TS	TH	Coast	Winds	W	Occurrence
1	6	1	St. Iago	SW		
2	6	1				
3	6					
4	6					
5	5	1		SW		
6	5	1				
7	6	1				
8	6	1				
9	6	1				
10	6	1		variable		
11	6	1				
12	6	1				
1	6	1		North		
2	6	1				
3	6	1				
4	6					
5	5			NNE		
6	4	1				
7	4	1		NNE		
8	4	1				
9	4					
10	4					
11	4					
12	4					

Daniel Ingalls has been quite unwell this some days - with a fever - I have given him the Bark and the powder No 8 - he mends on the morning land

cors	dist	21	22 th	Lat	23	24	Long	25
St. Iago	138	26	135	34	39	28	19	28

Observed the suns meridian, alt to be 54° 18' - Limb - 0 declination 3° 59' north - Lat 34° 29' north

Longitude by CQ 18° 28' W

variation 2 points allowed

A Journal from Salem towards Cadiz

Thursday Sept 13th 1798

H	M	W	Cox's	wind	20	occurrences
1	5		SEB	N 86 N	1/2	
2	6					
3	5					
4	5		observed			
5	4					
6	4					
7	4	1				
8	4	1	observed			
9	4	1				
10	3					
11	4					
12	4					
1	4					
2	3	1				
3	3	1				
4	3	1				
5	3					
6	3					
7	2	1				
8	2	1				
9	3	1				
10	3	1				
11	3					
12	3					

at 7:16 pm observed the alt of polar stars to
 determine the Lat^d
 Time night ascen - 11:04
 Time for watch - 7:50
 subtract 11:04
 by log 34:21

Remarks between Salem and
Cadiz } ²³ days at sea

Begins with pleasant weather wind
melting to the northeastward - at
yett before fore velvet to a human
observation by 0A - and yett before
seven took another by *D - the
mean of which is 15.05 west at
time of observation

Dist	Dist	Dist	Dist
26.8	36.45	33.42	44
25.03	36.97	33.43	32.58
26.84		34.15.38	

Distances at greenwich at 3^h 32^m 48^s
 Time of Greenwich 5:04:18^h
 Time of ship 3:56:32^h
 which is in degrees 16.36 w at 4 pm
 and brought forward to this noon is 16.36

Time	Dist	Dist	Dist
6:58:20	18:50	9:20	42:00
73:0	42	4	42:02
6:58:10	18:46	9:24	42:00
3:37	12	16:50	42:00
6:58:07	18:42	9:36	41:44:25

Time of greenwich 7:48:05
 Time of ship 6:55:07
 which is in degrees 13.15 w
 and at this noon is 11.54 w

Longitude 0A - 16.36
 Longitude *D - 11.54
 Variations for every minute 20.38 w
 2 points per hour allowed -

Cor	1.5	21	47	93	21	Long	DR
6:58:20	91	26	87	39.03	1.52	17.38	w

Observed the suns meridian
 altitudes to be 88.089 1 hmb 0
 Declination 6.56 north whence
 the Lat^d 38.45 north
 Longitude by mean of the
 Observations taken at pm
 brought on to noon *D 14.09 w

St. Lawrence from Salem towards Cadiz -

Friday Sept 14th 1788

Hour	Lat	Long	Course	Wind	W	Occ
1	33		SE	ENE	4	
2	33					
3	33	1				
4	33	1				
5	33	1				
6	34					
7	34					
8	34					
9	34					
10	34	1	338	East	1	
11	34	1				
12	34	1				
1	34	1	338	East	1	
2	34	1				
3	34	1	338	East	1	
4	34	1				
5	34	1				
6	34	1				
7	34	1				
8	34	1				
9	34	1				
10	34	1				
11	34	1				
12	34	1				

at Meridian Copie 37 Vinc out Cars 8445
and 20 degrees variation westerly makes it 8445 - or 8448 by Compass 188 mds Dist

Remarks between Salem and Cadiz 24 days at sea

between fore & s abele observed the distance between the sun and to determine the Longitude and between six and seven observed the distance between O & Antares

Dist	Corr	Dist	Corr
16:48	34:46	47:43:30	Dist for 34:46
35	32	44:00	Dist for 34:46
16:38	30:44	47:43:48	Dist for 34:46
9	32	32:28	Dist for 34:46
16:47	31:53	48:16:40	Dist for 34:46

Corr distance 48:22:25
Time at Greenwich 3:50:48
Time at Ship 4:44:56
Longitude at 3pm 16:28 W
brought on to this noon is 15:29

Time	Dist	Corr	Dist	Corr
6:44:32	19:04	14:33	27:35	Dist for 34:46
30:15	14:04	10:49	32	Dist for 34:46
6:52:48	19:05	14:26	27:32:30	Dist for 34:46
	4	12	16:20	Dist for 34:46
	19:01	14:38	27:16:40	Dist for 34:46

Corr distance 27:03:23
Time Greenwich 7:38:20
Time of Ship 6:52:48
which is on degrees at 3pm 11:23 W
and brought on to this noon is 10:52

Copied Dist 20 00 Lat 33 47 Long 16 14

Observed the Meridian altitude to be 65:14 - Declination 3:43:09
whence the Lat is 35:47 north
Longitude by Means of fore Lunar Observation O & D 12:11:33

Lat	Dist	Corr	Dist	Corr
13:44	12:11:32			
14:04	12:11:34			
Days when	Thurs			
taken	noon			
	4:00			
	obs			

Lat 35:47 north
Dist 12:11:33
Corr 4:00
Dist 16:11:33
Corr 4:00

A Journal from Salem towards Cadiz —

Saturday Sep 15th 1749

Remarks between Salem and Cadiz — 24 days at sea

Fl.	H.	C.	W.	W.	W.	W.
1	2	1	28 1/2	8 1/2	1	
3	2	1				
4	2	1				
5	4		28	8 1/2	1	
6	4	1				
7	2		28 1/2	8 1/2	1	
8	4	1	28 1/2			
9	4					
10	4	1				
11	4	1				
12	4	1				
1	4	1				
2	4	1				
3	4	1	28 1/2	8 1/2		
4	4	1				
5	4	1				
6	4	1				
7	2		28 1/2	8 1/2		
8	2	1				
9	4	1	28 1/2			
10	4					
11	4		28 1/2			
12	4					

At Meridian Cape. M. Vincent. Waves
East twice. Any for 12 miles distant
by the Sun

Begins with strong breeze with a very large sea running from the southwest wind inclining a little northward but the sea is hamed the ship coming up against the sea and the breeze being very strong makes her pitch very much at 11 from hauled in top gallant sail at 6 am set it again — The top sails having one reef in them and main top gallant sail set over. The reef in top sail —

On 20th at 10th 47 36.59 2.02 14.17 W

Observed the sun meridian at 6th 6.55 34 1 11 6.0 declination 24th 50 north — whence the lat^d is 37th 04 north —

Longitude by O & D 10th 31 W

A Gyman's from Salem towards Ceding

Sunday Sept 16th 1748

Remarks between Salem and Ceding. — 16 day

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479
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A Journal from Salem towards Cadix

Monday Sep^r 17th 1758

Remarks between Salem

Hour	Barometer	Wind	Occurrence
1	3		
2	3		
3	3		
4	2		
5	2	1	ebb
6	2	1	
7	2		East
8	2		
9	2		ebb
10	2		
11	1	1	
12	1		
1	2		
2	2		ebb
3	3		
4	3		ebb
5	4		
6	5		
7	5		
8	5		
9	5		
10	5		
11	5		
12	5		

and Cadix -- 17 days
 Begins with moderate breeze
 and very large cross sea most
 ely from the S.ward --
 which makes the ship roll
 very much -- had the appear-
 ance of a strong current
 at 8 am saw a sail to windward
 and a standing to the southward
 and upon a wind as soon as he
 had pass'd me he bore away
 which gave me reason to
 think he was a cruiser
 I turn'd all hands up -- and
 got every thing in readiness
 to receive him -- but soon
 found I out sail'd him --
 just after meridian saw
 a sail ahead which prov'd
 to be a Dutch dogger --

Course	Bar ^r	Lat	Long	Dist
1758	42	12	40	3649
				51
				1144

Observed the ☉ meridian
 altitude to be 54° 52' S. limb --
 ☉ declin 2° 41' N -- whence the
 Lat in 37° 00' north

Longitude by the last
 Lunar by 30° 8' 12' West --

A Journal from Salem towards Cadix

Tuesday Sept 18th 1795

Remarks between Salem and Cadix — 28th day

h	m	Course	Winds	Accurr ^d
1	2	North	SE	1
2	2			
3	2			
4	2			
5	2			
6	1	SE by S	SE by N	1
7	2		SE - variable	
8	2			
9	2	SE by S		
10	2			
11	3	SE - East		1
12	2			
1	2			
2	2			
3	2			
4	2			
5	3	SE by S - variable		
6	3			
7	3	SE by S		
8	3			
9	2			
10	2			
11	1	SW	SE	1
12	1			

Begin with moderate breeze and very long cross sea running in all manner of directions as though we were between two winds - at 4 pm saw thirteen sail in the SW with one very large ship with them which I took to be a man of war - all a standing to the westward - at 5 pm saw another sail to Leeward at 5 pm sight ship to the southward

Lat	Long	Lat	Long
24.8	32	21	24
36.39	26	North	

Observed the suns Meridian altitude to be 54.50 1/2 high
Declination 21.11 North - whence the Latit^d is 36.39 North -
Longitude by C.A. 7.46 -

I make 26 miles difference of Longitude this 24 hours by the Log - but I suppose her to not make one mile as there seems to be current setting strong to the westward other way I should make the Land -

2 point variation allowed

A Gournant from Salem towards Cadix.

Wednesday Feb^y 19th

H	K	FK	Comes	Winds	D	Occurrences
1			calm		2	
4	1/2					
8	2	1	28.			
6	2		28.68.	variable		
7	4		East	NW		
8	5					
9	2					
10	5	1				
11	3					
22	3					
1	1	1				
3	1					
4	1		calm			
8	1		East			
6	1			South		
7	1		28.0	NW		
8	1	1				
9	1					
10	1	1				
11	2					
22	2	1				

at 11 pm observed the Alt. of stars & planets
 38° 34' Dec 11. 48 Alt. - 96° 43'
 stars at 11
 38° 15' Dec 11. 30 Alt. 96° 42'
 planets at 11
 38° 15' Dec 11. 30 Alt. 96° 42'

ers	5 th	xl	dur	Let. 911	xl	Long CR
1788	43	9	43	36.48	34	10.24 w

Longitude by $\alpha\alpha$ 6452

But by the Land -- $80 \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$ points allowed -- 22

Remarks between Salem
and Cadiz — 29th day

Begins with light airs of
wind and a head breeze
at 6 pm took a light breeze
from the NW but of a short
duration, at 11 pm I saw the
Land bearing NW & but no one
else could see it I had my
doubts about it whether it was
the Land or not till day light
when the Land appeared in
sight at day light saw the
dutch Dogor bearing N

at 8 said a brig ahead but
he seem to be a fear of
me - soon after saw an-
other a - stern the weather
very moderate and cloudy

points allowed — u

A Journal from Salem towards Cadix

Thursday Sept 20th 1798

Remarks between Cape St

<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>carps</i>	<i>wind</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>occurren</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
50	51	52	53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77
78	79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90	91
92	93	94	95	96	97	98
99	100	101	102	103	104	105

Vincent and Cadix) -
This day begins moderate breeze
at day light wind north by E. a
number of sail in sight at 7 am
spoke the Caroline frigate of
36 guns Capt^l Boyne conveying
a ship to Soffa - at 9 spoke the
ship Molly from Boston our
10 days Capt Peter Wilder he
had been up to the Englishs
fleet but could not be admitted
into Cadix on account of his
having no provision for cargo
Capt Wilder informed me
that the privateers had been
very troublesome - and informed
that the frigate had taken
the Island of Malta and that
the frigate had 50 thousand
troops - I went on board the
Caroline and was very politely
treated by the Capt and in
missed - at the same time
saw 3 St Vincent's fleet from
the mast head bearing E by S
at anchor of Cadix -
and one 74 under sail

Oct 21st 1798

Latitude Observed 36° 26' N
when the shipping in sight
bearing E by N - at anchor
out 21st of Cadix - which was
St Vincent's fleet -

There is in all the ships laying before 16 sail of the
Line and no frigates which I suppose they are much in
want of - The fleet was at anchor between St. Sebastian Bay
and the Little Town of Potosi - of 10 the Sps about 10 or 12
miles - in two divisions. that is sail of the
Line lay about 10 or 12 miles off and the next lay
farther say about 3 miles -
in the afternoon I went on board the mille de pairs -
Admiral St. Vincents of 110 guns - but she had only 108
mounted on board of which I received every marks of respect
and giving me all the information in his power and
Liberty to enter the port - but told me when I came
out he would convey me of the coast of Spain - The
officers were also very polite - whilst my passport
was making out one of them gave an invitation to go
and visit the ship which invitation I accepted as I never
before saw the different departments of so large a ship of
war - for which I was very much gratified - It being in
in what the English call in high order - after getting
my passport I came on board my own ship
and run by the first squaring and came to by
seven ships the ^{2nd} Lieutenant came on board and

and behaved with a greater deal of civility. — I am informed by several of those officers of the men of war that the Privateers are very numerous in the gut of Gibraltar mostly gun boats that carry two 24 pounders and when calm will attack any ship or ships even the men of war. and not long since a number of them in a calm attacked three men of war line of battle ship — two of them 74 guns and the other a three masted — and the Capt of the Caroline frigate told me also that in a calm they would take his ship — which was a frigate of 36 guns —

Friday Sept 21th 1793 — Cadix —

This morning the men of war came on board and assisted in our getting under way. at the same time one of those 74 guns ship came to sail and stood in for the Land the breeze being very light — I stood in for Cadix — a hour the time I took the Pilot that is when I was about two mile from the portos — The The Malbro 74 was almost becalm with in about 10 miles from the shore — when 66 gun boats with one 32 pounder in their bow advanced from Cadix and commenced a heavy and well directed fire upon the the Malbro 74 which she returned with equal warmth

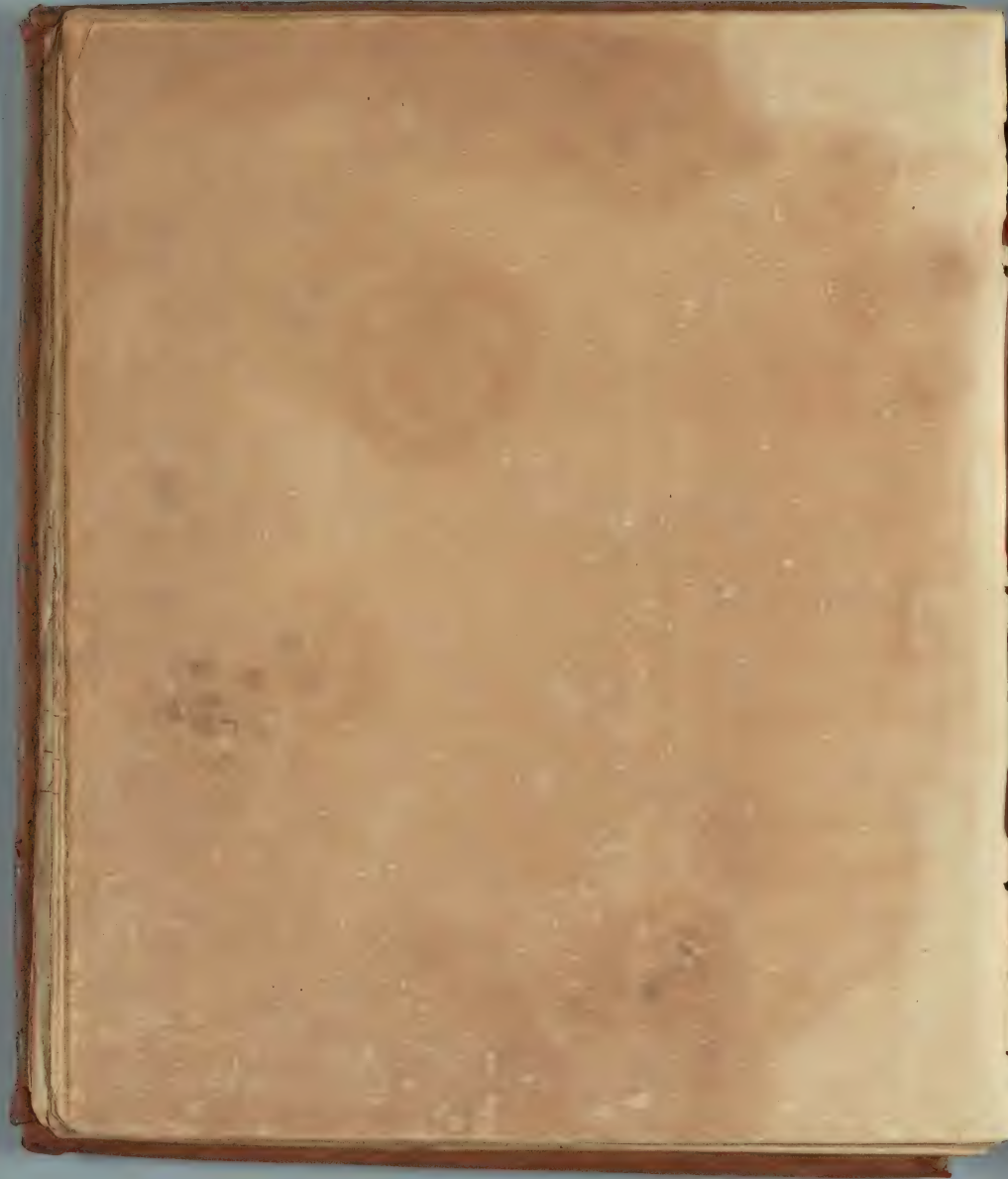
Warmth which made the water between them appear
the same a brackish. Earl St Vincent sent every
boat in the fleet to assist her the ship kept all
Tall out and the wind being so she could but
yet lay off or a little more then lay the shore
a long and very light at the same time - but
she kept up a hot fire against those boats -
what Damage was done on either side I have
not yet learnt - about 2 o'clock a pilot came
a long side but would not come on board - when he
was informed that the ship came from America
and that I could do he would not - and the unknown
would make was calling out currentine currentine
but after a long saying of that kind he went ahead
and I followed him in to the port - and the cannonading
ing, between the Maltese and the Spanish
gon boats made us in a little confusion for some
time - but about 4 o'clock I let go my anchor in
Cádiz bay - I found hear Capt John Banters
from Salem in the King George packet belonging
to John Denby Jun^r he had 35 or 36 days passage
as I am informed - Though I have not been yet
on shore - I have not yet got the better boat -

can tell by the American Masters of vessels
that come a long side that my cargo will
unswear very well - but the prices are
on the decline - as Lord Vincent has said -

I find at Antigua a Gentleman from Martinico
by the Name Maltereau - who
commanded a frigate under the King of
France - and was in possession of a very
large estate in Martinico & one
also in Guadeloupe - Maltereau -

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1 June 2. 1855



our Convey close and heard thunder in the N^W
west wind - Observed the Latitude to be $36^{\circ} 24' 11''$

Went with pleasant weather - at 3 pm. saw
the English fleet - at 4 pm. I was boarded by
the ship Northumberland of 24 guns Capt Munton
I delivered him 1 pipe & 2 water casks of
wine which I took on board for the fleet
the two water casks as a present for Lord
Vincent and the pipe for Capt Duckworth
of the Laidham 24 - for which his officers gave
me a Hector - I put the night amongst the
fleet the weather being very moderate, made
it disagreeable to keep from going on board of
them - at 5 am saw the Land bearing ESE by
Compass - Latit^d also at 12 o'clock was $36^{\circ} 17' 18''$ North

Thurs.
Nov. 15

cloudy weather just by the English fleet
the weather being moderate the men of
the fleet were a long side - none being
sick - all of them taking in
fresh air and water - A Convey sails from
the fleet at 4 pm for Gibraltar under a
frigate and a brig with 18 or 20 sail of
merchants men - at 11 am the weather

my I went
to the
the pilot
to sail
the
the
the

had
in that
remedy
guns - he
thunder vessel

our Convey close on board standing to the N^W
westward - Observed the Latitude to be 36⁴ 24 11"

Wednesday
Nov 15th

Begins with pleasant weather - at 3 pm saw
the English fleet - at 4 pm I was boarded by
the ship Northumberland of 24 guns Capt Minton
I delivered him 2 pipes & 2 water casks of
wine which I took on board for the fleet
the two water casks as a present for Lord
Vincent and the pipes for Capt Duckworth
of the Lieutenant 24 - for which his officer gave
me a receipt - I passed the night amongst the
fleet the weather being very moderate so
it disagreeable to keep from going on board of
them - at 5 am saw the Land bearing ESE by
Comps - Latitude at 12 o'clock was 36. 17 North.

Thursday
Nov 16th

Begins cloudy weather past by the English fleet
the weather being moderate the men of
war had wicklers a longside - there being
12 sail of the line all of them taking in
Provision and water - A Convey sails from
the fleet at 4 pm for Gibraltar under a
frigate and a brig with 18 or 20 sail of
merchants men - at 11 am the weather

being very squally set down the top gullies,
yards handed the main sail - housed the
22 guns lay by grate part of the night
for Capt Barton he sailing very dull
at day light saw the convey to windward
and at 4 pm saw the ground fleet bearing
about W by N - tack + ship and shd. to
the S - E - made make Capt Barton -
Lat 36° 19' north

Friday
Nov 16th

Begins with moderate breeze and squally - standing
to the eastward - at 9 am tack ship to the westward -
loose sight of the fleet when night came on at
day light the fleet were much nearer than
at sun set - all the morning it being down
calm - at 8 am saw a small sail a bearing for
the ship which I took to be a French privateer
when she came within gun shot I gave
her a gun not meaning any thing more
than to make her hoist her colors but the
gun being so well directed that the shot
fell close on board of him - he immediately down
sails and up sheweth colors -

The convey still to windward at 12 o'clock
the whole fleet tack ship - Williams & Hupins

one to windward with the fleet. This morning a
sloop which had the appearance of a privateer
was moving after Capt. Banton. he hoisted his
colors & gave to be then immediately gave over
and ran round the other way at 12 o'clock
there is 2 74 gun ships one frigate and a privateer
Bong - the frigate and Bong have the
convoy under their direction ^{for Gibraltar} and the two men
of war are cruising

Sunday
Nov 17th
1798 -

Begins with moderate breeze and latter part
strong gales from the surround of the fleet in
sight at 10 AM down top gallant yards and
close reef the top sails and hoisted the 2 guns
fore midship hoisted the three top gallant
mast - Latit observed 36° 00 north

Sunday
Nov 18th

at 4 AM made Cape Spittle bearing 286 &
6 Leagues at 10 entered the Straits of Gibraltar
in company with Capt. Banton and an English
Bark at 3 PM the wind shifted to the SE
which obliged me to make several tacks in
the Straits at 8 saw two french privateers
and saw them fire at and Bong too

Several vessels - at 10 saw 5 or 6 more of them,
some of them hoisted three colours - one of
them hoisted french colours and the bloody
flag over it and gave chase to the English
Banks - 9 lacht ship and stood for her and
she immediately tackt and made off - I counted
ten of those small privateers in the whole
which are out at every vessel that passes
the Straits of Gibraltar. I could get none of
them to come near me - Latit. was not
observed as the weather being squally -
Several water spouts came close on board
of the ship -

Monday
Nov 19 -

This day begins cloudy wind variable, a great
number of french privateers in sight
but all of them took care to keep a distance
of which they could do at pleasure as the
weather being moderate. - Felted with a
very strong current setting to the Eastward
at 6 pm became calm which lasted all night
at 1 am set Gibraltar bene North by compass

and at day light it bore north. saw the land
bearing from NE to south at 10 at night being
calm Capt. Banton King came on board so that
I was obliged to ~~lower~~ the small boat down
take her off - at 12 meridian spoke an English
Shoal of war we got all ready to engage her
seeing that she had not many guns - and
she came right down before the wind
that I could not see her callon. she told me
that he had not seen any french men in
the Medtraire. I did not think to ask him
from whence he came but I suppose from
Alexandria - at 12 a clock gibraltar bore N by W
1/2 W about 10 on a S. Leagues wind at 888 -

Tuesday
Nov 20

Begins with moderate breeze and cloudy wind
still continues softly taking ship every
four hours at one ~~for~~ on for the Spanish
Coast at 11 am saw several boats in shore
to the westward of Malaga at noon gibraltar
- on bore west by compass Latd 36:48 10

lanceal vessels - at 10 saw 5 or 6 more of them
some of them hoisted three colours - one of
them hoisted french colours and the bloody
flag over it and gave chase to the english
warke - I tackt ship and stood for her and
she immediately tackt and made off - I accounted
ten of those small privateers in the whole
which are out at every vessel that passes
the straits of gibraltar. I could get none of
them to come near me - Latit. was not
observed as the weather being squally -
Several water sports came close on board
of the ship -

Monday
Nov 19-

This day begins cloudy wind variable a great
number of french privateers in sight
but all of them took care to keep a distance
of which they could do at pleasure as the
weather being moderate. - Moved with a
very strong current setting to the Eastward
at 6 pm had calm which lasted all night
at 7 am set gibraltar bene North by compass

and at day Light it bore north - saw the Land
beginning from NNE to south at 10 at night being
calm Capt Bantam being come on board so that
I was oblige to ~~lower~~ the small boat down
towed her up - at 12 meridian spoke an English
Hulk of war we got all ready to engage her
saying that she had not many guns - and
she came right down before the wind
that I could not see her collar. She told me
that he had not seen any french men in
the medtraire. I did not think to ask him
from whence he came but I suppose from
Alexandria - at 12 o'clock gibraltar bore N by W
 $\frac{1}{2}$ W about 10 on a m Leavies wind at 828 -

Tuesday
Nov 20

Begins with moderate breeze and souly wind
still continues costely taking ship every
four hours at one ~~for~~ on for the Spanish
Coast at 11 am saw several boats in shore
to the westward of Malaga at noon gibraltar
- on bore west by Compass Latd $36^{\circ} 48'$ N

Wednesday
Nov 21 -

This 24 hours begins with moderate
breezy weather and a very large head bear
sea as I was standing to the seaward
I steered off to the southward upon a
wind till 2 am when it came on very
squally close reefed the top sails after
which it fell very moderate wind
variable at am clear at 10 I judge very
self about a bearing of Malacca from
6 to 8 Leagues off at 11 am a small boat
sprang up from the SW quarter
lost in per obs 36428 north -

at 11 am
steered S 66 E
per compass

Thursday
Nov 22 -

Moderate breeze at noon Malacca bore
N 6 9 or 10 Leagues at the same time
saw a sail in shore of us a standing
after the ship at 4 pm I saw that she
was a privateer with a pendant and En-
sign out and all this sail I took in top
gallant sails and up courses for Capt
Banton to go ahead he then immediately
showed sail when sight came on
I lost sight of him supposing he had

gave over chase, but at 10 pm he appeared again sight a steamer under full sail & gave Capt. Benton the chase for a strange sail a steamer and in top gallant sails and up courses and all hands to quarters when he saw the top gallant sails in & he disappeared - I then reefed the three top sails and made sail saw nothing of him more the remainder of the night attended with a very fresh breeze from the westward steered ESE till 8 am and hauled to the northward wind still at west the ship very much obliged me to hoist the lee gun. Lat $36^{\circ}25'$ north

Friday
Nov 23rd

begin with very strong gales hoisted the guns at 5 landed the top sails at 6 hoisted all sail but the fore sail it blowing very hard at 11 hoisted the fore sail and lay by under a mizen they said the land being in sight from the deck some were about Cape Palmas at 4 am more moderate made sail at day light saw the

Land to windward at 8 Cape Palas bore
west by south - the wind at about west and
very squally and the thick so very much
that I could not carry to it - even with
the lee guns hoisted and top gullant yard,
down and the top gullant mast hoisted -
at noon the weather cleared off observed
the Lat^d 37.49 north - soon after getting
the sun saw the towers of Alicant at 5
o'clock in the evening spofs to seaward of plain
land with the wind at west and at 8 o'clock
came to anchor at Alicant outside the
Shipping in 9 fathoms I should have run
further in had it not been for capt Benton
who came to us 13 fathoms his route had
been hear before. his coming too so far off
made me anchor farther off than I should other
ways have done - My passage has been
a 11 days from Cadiz -

Saturday
Nov 24th

This day moderate westerly breeze anchored
off Alicante at 9 o'clock in the morning. The
health boat came on board on a long sides
for the bill of health & then got the ship
under way and beat into the road and came
to again as did capt Banton - at 12 o'clock Mr Bowditch
observed the Latit^d to $38^{\circ}18'$ and most of the
Books Lay it down as $38^{\circ}25'$ which makes a
difference of 9 miles, to the if were it is which
mistakes. Strangers commonly miss the
Point by going to the north & Eastward off
it - Alicante the Am storage place which is
right before the town - Lyes from the Little
Island as they call it - N. N. E per Compass 11 miles
distance - This small Island makes an exco-
vous for privateers in war time as in the
present war the French Lay there to
intercept any vessels either going into or
coming out of Alicante and the Spanish
Government permits it as the French have
so much power in the government of
Spain that the Spaniards are afraid
to interfere in any thing the French

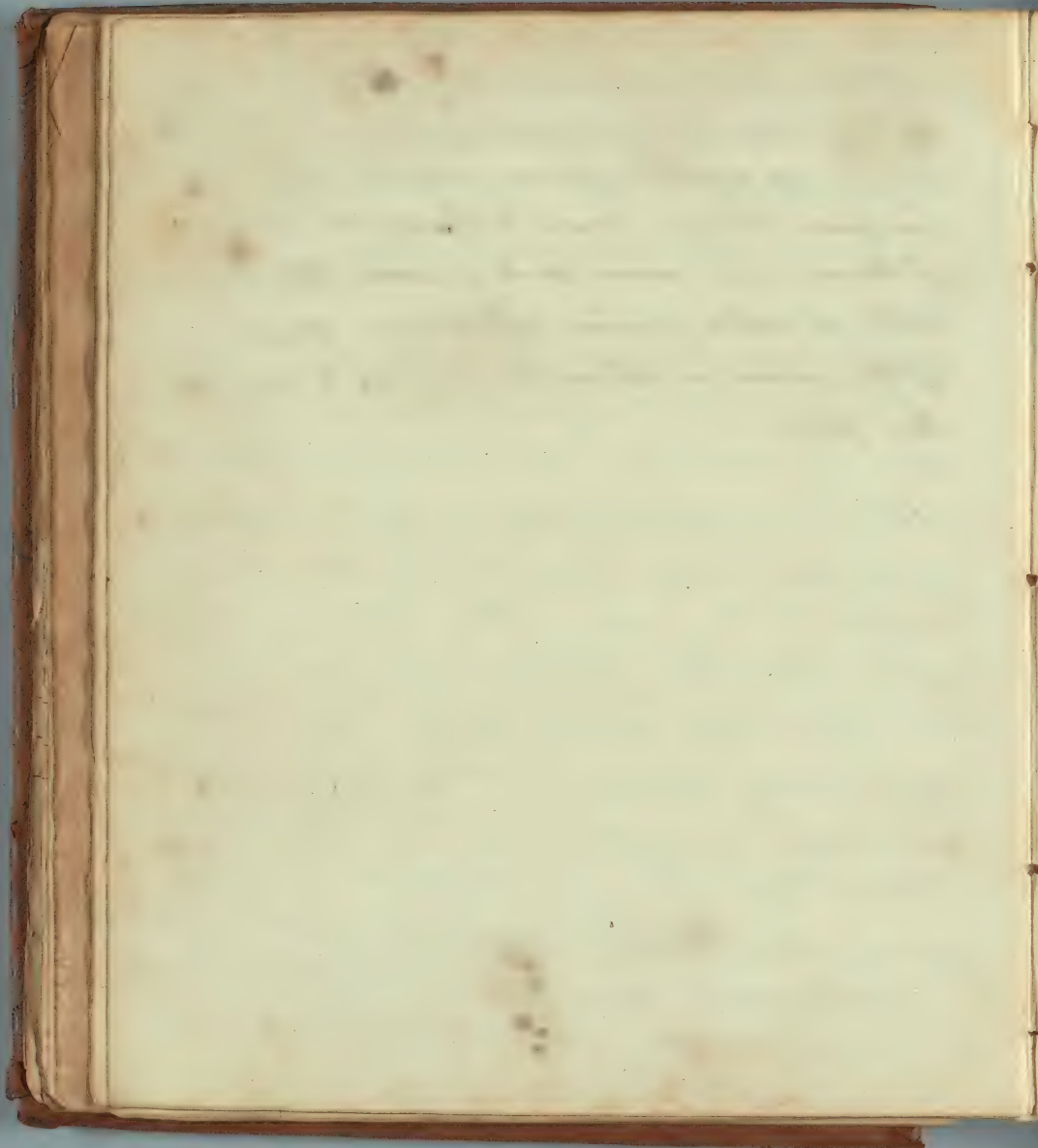
to in their own Kingdom - Some of the inhabitants
of Alicante are part owners of some of the printers
and also the inhabitants of Cadiz - but these
names don't appear on the papers - but there are
as many Spanish names as French and the printers
are half man and with Spaniards -

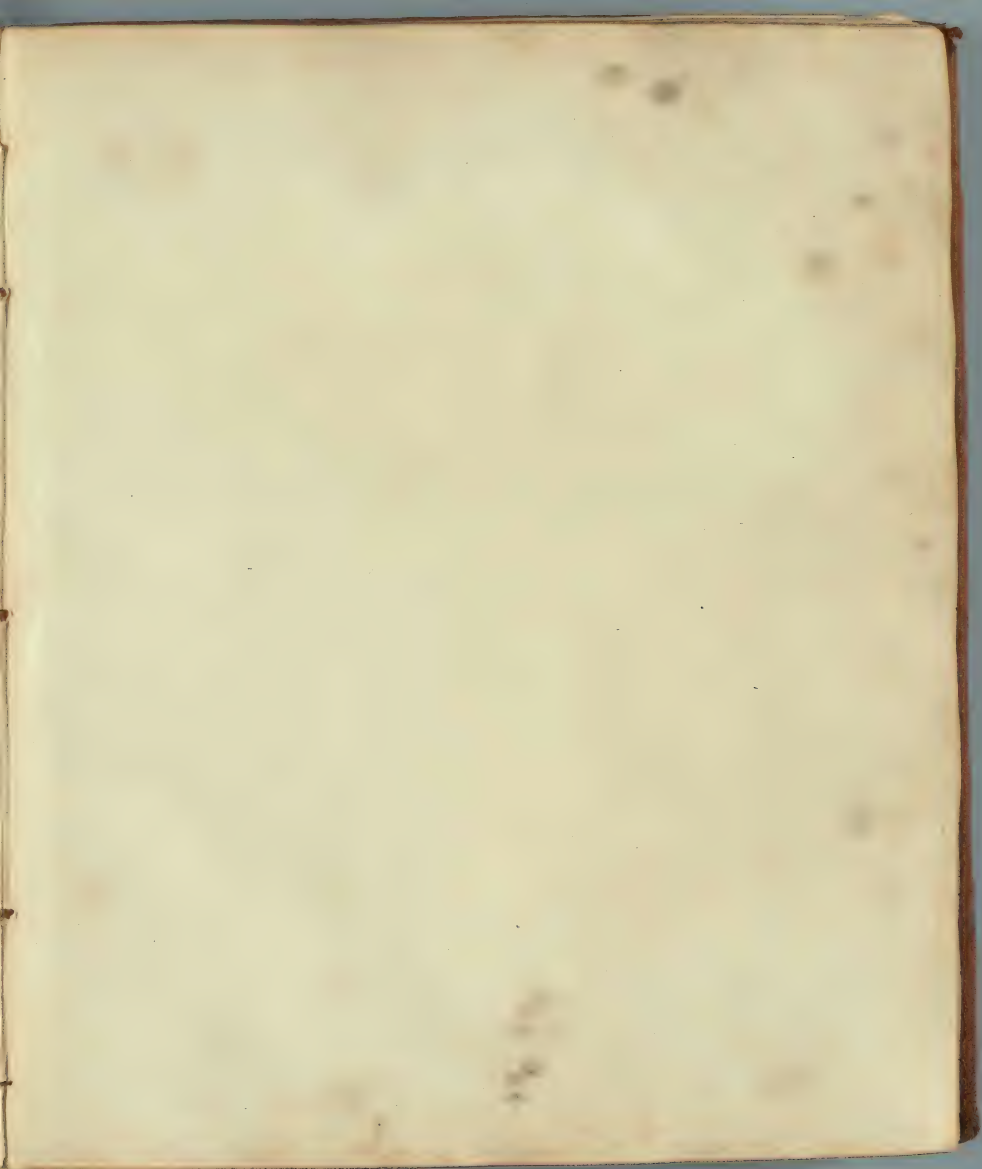
In times of peace they have a great commerce
with the English but at present its all cut off
in consequence of the present war - The Merchants
or Brokers as the most of the business there is on
commission and they have very suspicious look
after one another in business which keeps
up a competition between them for the most
part at present the greatest is between the
houses of Montgomery and Bernartine & Attenbr
who are at sword's point - There is no other
houses in Alicante that does any American
business this year except those two but
all kinds of business done is known in
12 hours through the place by those that

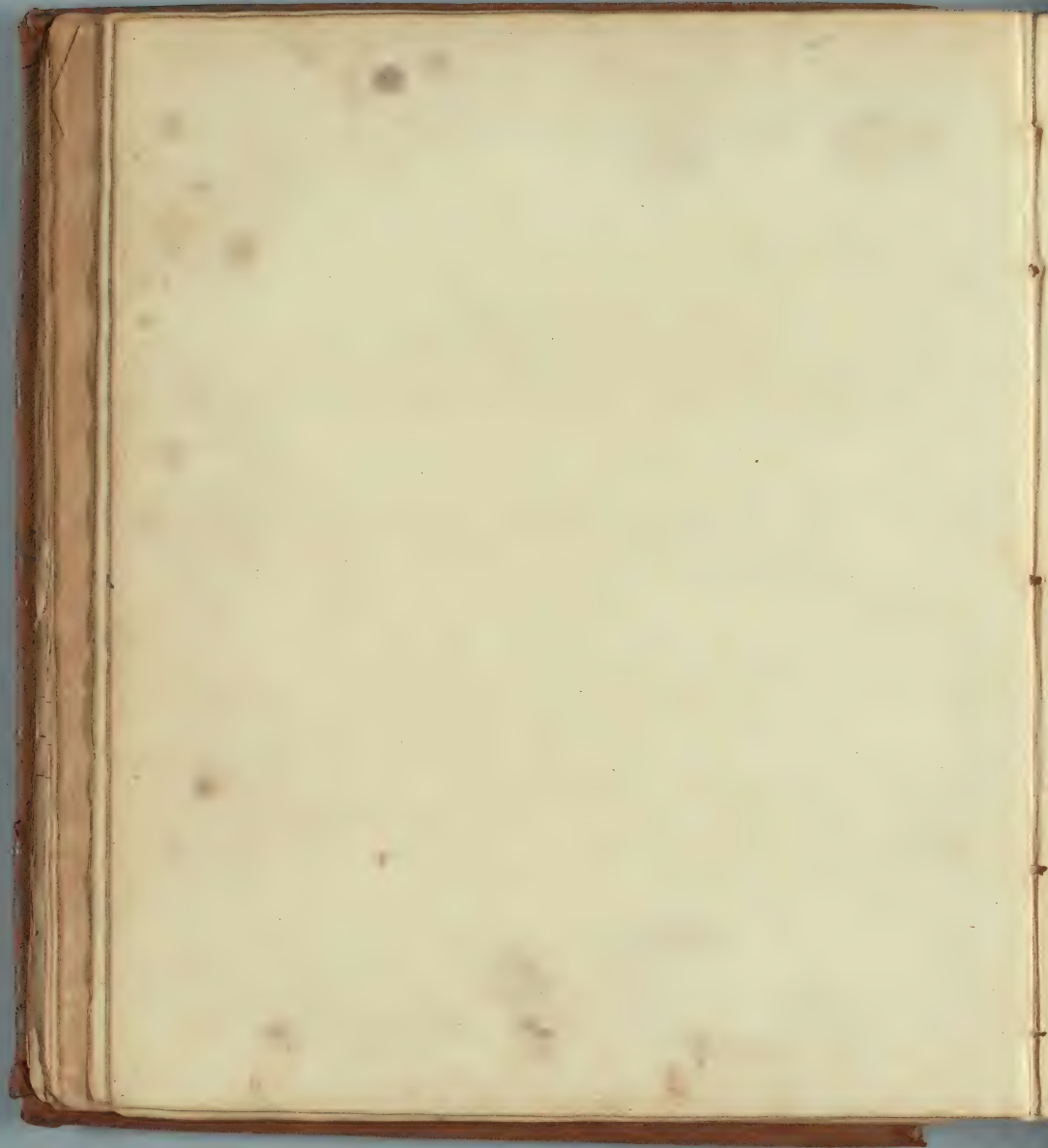
that wish to know - which is commonly the case in
all small places like Alicante - when a vessel arrives
which is not commanded by Montgomery the American
Consul and some others but his boat with his clerk
comes a long side to enquire who does your business
with the greatest pretensions of friend ship -
and the minute you send some of clerks will
attend you to his house and it is next to impos-
sible of getting away without engaging to dine
with him the same day if in the forenoon if
not the next day this you must do before you
leave. Heberly Love the house - and when
you come at table his wife will force you
to eat in such an over bearing manner and insist
on your not refusing and in such a manner that
one must affront her or kill him self with
eating but this is only to answer their own ends
as it is often taking with a stranger and
some may look upon such kind of peepals
as very polite - Alicante exports are
generally of which is carried yearly about

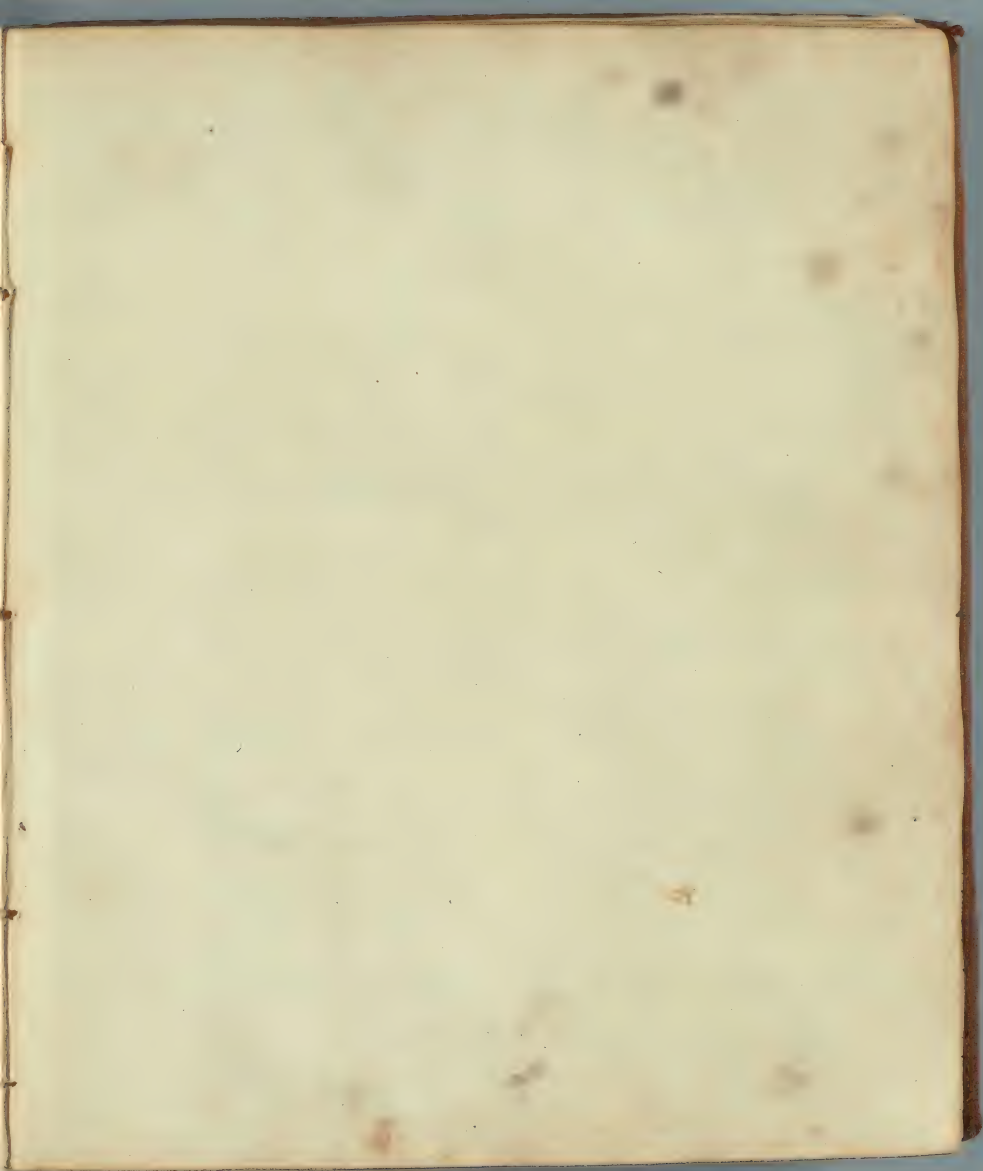
about 6 thousand pipes and wine about thousand
~~but~~ the most of the wine are made into brandy
raisins are exported to England but that so good
as the Malaga they use them for the most
part for making wine when they arrive
in England - Brille is an article of very great
export - The best and almost the only thing
that will answer to carry to America from
America is fish which has been worth ever since
the present war 10 dollars on net and on that
a few nutmegs and other spices would answer during
the war but they could not be admitted to an entry
as that trade belongs to the Philippine Company
and there trade being entirely closed which would
make it an object to take a small quantity off
these articles - Rivington shore could easily be done
as there is not an officer in the government
but what can be bought for a small sum say
from 20 to 50 dollars - a few Bengal goods
may be sold in the same way such as
Bandan handkerchiefs &c - and Hancock

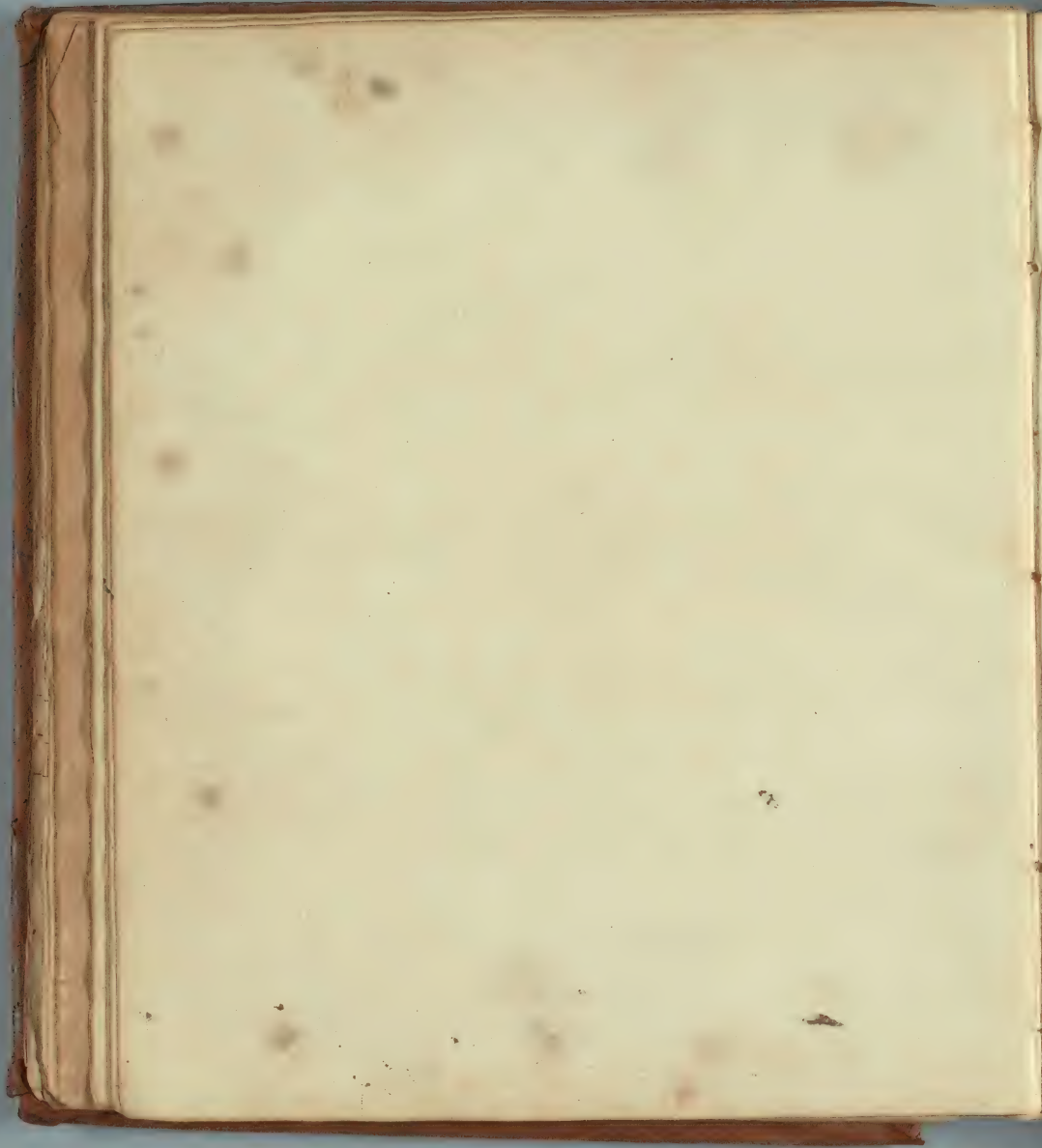
will answer - and some casements & good fine
cloths - butter & cheese in good order but our
common american cheese - but butter of the best
kind - a voyage from america to Alicante
and from thence down to Havannah with a load
of these neat wines would answer that market
quite as well as wine whatever the price
of the wine in Alicante from 26 to 28 dollars
the pipe is











Friday
Feb 14 -

The Long time the NW wind has continued which has prevented me from sailing and seems as though there would be any other - my self and a number of other american being now ready for sea. this day we conclude to put to sea with the wind at NW - accordingly at 1 pm come to sail with the following american vessels or masters - Capt Richard Gardner - Ship Capt John Stanton Brig George packet Capt Williams Brig

Capt Clements Ship Sutton of Boston
Capt. Rich Brig & Capt Hooper
Shooner Newbery sent there being seven in number there being guns in the fleet soon after getting out of the bay of Alicante saw a french privateer Brig of 18 guns 9 & 6 pounders and a large ship not knowing what the ship was and the weather being very moderate I thought best not to leave the land before we had a breeze at 9 pm took a breeze of the land and steered SE till 11 o'clock after which hauled too slowly -

14th and
15th sea
account

at 7 AM saw the french brig running down
before the wind at noon I gave too for
him as did the rest of the fleet after which
he soon gave over chase. also a large
ship in the offing - winds moderate

Stationery
Feb 16th
1794

Dist from Log 81 miles
Lat 36:40 per Ab -

course

winds

Moderate at noon Cape Palmas
bore w by N 8 Leagues distance
from which the departure is
taken. Stand over for the coast
of Barbary upon a wind cut
Gardner ship a little out with
the others -

allowing 2 points Le way and 2 point
variation one for a strong westerly
current which commonly set here
the ships course is S E true -

A Gournant from Alicante towards Salem

Sunday Feb 17th 1799

Rem in Mediterranean between
Alicante and Gibraltar

11	15	16	17	18	19
1	3	1	1	1	1
2	3	1	1	1	1
3	3	1	1	1	1
4	3	1	1	1	1
5	3	1	1	1	1
6	3	1	1	1	1
7	3	1	1	1	1
8	2	1	1	1	1
9	2	1	1	1	1
10	2	1	1	1	1
11	2	1	1	1	1
12	2	1	1	1	1
1	2	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	1	1
3	2	1	1	1	1
4	2	1	1	1	1
5	2	1	1	1	1
6	2	1	1	1	1
7	2	1	1	1	1
8	2	1	1	1	1
9	2	1	1	1	1
10	2	1	1	1	1
11	2	1	1	1	1
12	2	1	1	1	1

begins with tacking ship to the northward - could not see the Land of Barbary notwithstanding was not more than 7 or 8 leagues off by the Log the weather being very hazy and at night a heavy dew. Middle past 12 o'clock tackt to the southward - the weather clear but very damp - &c. Wind very strong from the western board -

Just after Meriden tackt ship to the northward we stand 12 hours on one tack and 12 on the other -

As the current is very strong we are a losing ground but time will return in it -

Latd obs 36.43 north -

A Journal from Alicante to Salon

1

Monday Feb 18th

Remarks in the Mediterranean

Dist. per Log 89 miles

H	M	W	Comes	Winds
1	3	1	NW6N	W6S
2	3	1		
3	4	-	NNW-	
4	3			
5	3			
6	3			
7	3	-	NW6N-	
8	3			
9	3			
10	3			
11	3			
12	3			
1	3			
2	2	1	NW	
3	2	1		
4	2	1	NW6N	
5	2	1		
6	2	1		
7	2	1		
8	2	1		WSW
9	2	1		
10	2	1		
11	3			
12	3			come

Sea between Alicante & Gijil
 just after taking the Sun took
 Ship to the northward
 very moderate all night and a
 very great dew falling all night
 Lack rain - at 7 am saw a sail
 the signal being made. Capt
 Rich gave chase and soon spoke
 with her she proved to be
 a sweet bound to Alicante
 at same time saw the Land
 bearing from NW to west -
 at noon cape Pallas bore
 WNW distance 4 Leagues -
 soon after 12 o'clock saw two
 brigs standing out for us
 from the Land -

Lat^o 37:34 north -
 NW6N 71 true -

A Journal from Alicante to Salem

Tuesday 19th 1799

At	K	4 th	Corres	wind
1	3		2 1/2 E	WbS
2	2			
3	3			
4	3			
5	2			
6	2			
7	2	1		
8	2			
9	2	1		
10	2	1	5 1/2 W-	
11	2	1	16 E-	
12	2	1	18 W-	
1	2			
2	2			
3	2			
4	2			
5	1	1		
6	1			
7	2			
8	2			
9	2			
10	2			
11	2			
12	2			

NWbW

at new Cape. Sailed here north for Cape Verde
5 1/2 leagues -

Remarks between Alicante
and Gibenetter

Pleasant and clear at Menden all
the convey tackt ship to the south
ward the night very greete
dew as it has been this several
nights past - at 12 o'clock at night
the convey tackt to the North
westward. at 8 am saw the Land
several sails past steering to the
Northward at 2 am Capt Rich
brought a Brig too he being
a Neutral Let him pass. The
Mediterrain full of those deans
and sweads - Just after tacking
the suns altitude the convey
tackt to the Sward as we
lay up just to upon Canthage
knowing there to be several.
French privateers lay in their
port I thought it best to keep off
Latter in 37.29 north

A Gannet from Alicante to Salem

Wednesday Feb 20 1794

Remarks between Alicante
and Gibraltar

H	H	H	Corps	Winds
1	2		SE	SW
2	1	1		
3	1	1		
4	1	1		
5	1	1		
6	1	1		
7	2		SE	SW
8	2	1		
9	3		SE	SW
10	3			
11	3		West.	
12	3			
1	3			
2	3		WN	
3	3	1	NW	
4	3	1		
5	3			
6	3			
7	3		NW	
8	3		Tacht - to southward	
9	3		SSW	
10	3			
11	3			
12	3		SW	

Began moderate pleasant
weather at 4 pm Capt (Learie
and Mr Breadshaw and Capt
Richard Gardner came on board
same time under short sail for
Capt Norton to come up with
the convoy - at 10 pm tack +
Shift to the north by the way
at 2 am reefed the top sail, &
handed top Gallant sails - at
8 am tackt again to the south-
ward - saw sail in shore &
two in the offing the latter
being between the former &
could not determine -
at noon Cape Gallas bore NW &
per compass Distance 33 miles
which is the Difference Lat
between this and the ship
Lat^d 37.01

A Gannet from Alicante to Salem

Thursday Feb. 21				Remarks between Alicante and Gibraltar —
H 16	16	Corfes	winded	
1 3	1	South-	wsu	Begins with moderate pleasant weather all the convey standing to the south. wind open a wine — at 10 pm
2 3	1			tackel ship again to the westward
3 3				at 6 AM saw a ship to the southward
4 3				full of sail before wind. soon after
5 3				she hauled too — at 10 am I took Capt
6 3	1			Banton in tow — Capt Clements
7 2	1			took Capt Williams — Last evening
8 2	1			Capt Williams lay by to shake
9 3				me I bore away thinking he
10 3	228			had met with some accident
11 3	-	wsu-		that not being the case he
12 3				said that the fast sailers in
1 2	1			the convey did not take care
2 2	1			of the dull ones and like wise
3 2	1	nwbu		said he would take his own
4 2	1			chance I I would give up his
5 2	1	nwbu	wbs	two men — I answered him
6 2	1			that he might have his merit
7 2				when he please —
8 2		wnw -	sw	Lat. 36.51 north —
9 2				
10 2				
11 2				
12 2				
		Cor 359W 12/		

A German Frigate - Alicante to Lisbon

Friday Feb 22 th 1794				Remarks between Alicante and Gibraltar &
H	M	FF	Course	winds
1	2	1	NW	WSW
2	2	1		
3	2			
4	1			
5	1			
6	1			
7	1			
8	1			
9			cabin	
10				
11				
12				
1				
2				
3	0	1	sw by W - N E	
4	2	1		
5	3	1		
6	4			
7	5			
8	5			
9	5	1	west -	SE N
10	6			
11	6	1		
12	6	1		

Begins with moderate wind
at 9 pm dead calm at 2 AM
took a light breeze from the
NE set the studding sails
the wind keep increasing at
10 am capt Rich came and
ordered to take the bow rope
from and tow capt Stanton
as he sailed so much faster than
any other ship in the convoy
I accordingly cut him off after
he soon towed him a head of
me - wind very fresh all sail
Set - Obs in Latit 36:29 - which
is 0:28 miles to north of the Ile
of Moron - and 19 to north of
Gibraltar - I come up with
the ships a head - Just after 12
o'clock saw the Land Cape de Gatt

Gaumont From Alicante to Salem

Saturday Feb 28 th				Remarks between Alicante and Gibraltar
4 1/2	2 1/2	Corfu	Winds	<p>begin with fresh breeze and clear weather keeps making and taking in under the most part of the night at 11 pm I was very much mistaken I took Capt. Thompson for a strange sail he run out of sight to the north were after came into the fleet arriving to the southward the remainder of the fleet being a head and I did not observe the number of them untill we was ready to give him a shot - at 10 Capt. Thompson and his ship left the fleet and set sail for Gibraltar -</p> <p>Lat 44 19 36 N</p>
1 7		W 1/2 N -	E 1/2 E	
2 7				
3 7				
4 7				
5 7				
6 7				
7 7				
8 6				
9 3				
10 4				
11 5				
12 5				
1 5				
2 6				
3 6				
4 6				
5 6				
6 6				
7 6		W 1/2 N -	8 1/2 E	
8 6				
9 3	9			
10 5	7			
11 3				
12 5				

A General Log of the U.S. Fish Commission -

Sunday Feb 24th 1884

Remarks between

<i>Hour</i>	<i>Force</i>	<i>Wind</i>	<i>Direction</i>
1	4	new	ese
2	4		
3	4		
4	4		
5	4		
6	4		
7	4	new	
8	4		
9	4		
10	4		
11	5		
12	5		
1	4	new	
2	4		
3	6		
4	7		
5	6		
6	6		
7	6		
8	7		
9	6	west	
10	6		
11	7		
12	6		

Alcanta & Gibraltar

*Begins moderate at 4 pm saw
two brig's moving down for Gibraltar
at 6 pm saw Cuban point burning
why not at 9 or 10 leagues distance
at 2 am entered the gulf of Gt's
Capt Clements had a great
mind to go into Gibraltar then lost
when he found that I was deter-
mined to come through the
Gulf he came with me
but this was not until
after I had bid him good
bye - at 7 am since*

Obs	Lat	Long	Alt	Dist	Dir	Time	
Obs	40	4	38	35:58	35:44	47	6:34 W

*Observed 0 meridian alt to be
44:33 L limb - declin 9:20 south
whence Lat 35:55 north -*

*Longitude from the taking
Departure at 7 am - 6:34*

*the gulf from which the
Departure is taken or about
at Cape Spantal bore south
12 miles - stiff gales: bar
under double reef mains
& close reef fore top sail
and fore sail took in sail
several times for Capt
Benton to come up*

Journal from Alicante to Seville

Tuesday Feb 26th 1744

Remarks between Gibraltar and Malaga -

Hour	Winds	W. recurrence
3 1/2	Wlys - Wlys	
3 3/4		
7 5/8		
6 1/2		
7 1/2		
8 1/2		
9 1/2		
10 1/2		
11 1/2		
12 1/2	variable	
1 1/2		
2 1/2		
3 1/2		
4 1/2		
5 1/2		
6 1/2		
7 1/2	variable	
8 1/2		
9 1/2		
10 1/2		
11 1/2		
12 1/2		

at 4 took every hand squall from the eastward the wind very variable -

Moderate breeze and large
Lees all set at 6 pm the wind
took the ship a back with shivering
sails set on both sides above and
a light - after which the wind
was very squally and variable
at 1 am took every hand square
from the eastward which ab-
ge one to let go the top sail
sheets and keep the ship before
the wind this as several other
squalls was of but short duration

Course	Dist	Lat	Long	Time	Day	Time	Day
10:10	75	43	64	34	17	34	24
				1	18		

Observed 3 m alt to be 46° 56'
Limb - declin 8° 38' North
whence Lat^d is 34° 17' North
Longitude per Log - 10° 42' W -

Latter part moderate but
a very large crop sea run-
ing the wind flying round
but generally keep upon a
Wlys course per compass -

variation 2 points westerly

At Gibraltar from Alicante to Salem -

Wednesday Feb 27th 1794

Remarks between Gibraltar and Malacra -

h	m	Th	Co	Winds	W	Occurr ^c
1	2	1	Wls	N.E.		
2	2					
3	2					
4	2					
5	1					
6	1			variable		
7	2					
8	2					
9	1					
10	1					
11	1	1		N.E.		
12	3					
1	3					
2	3					
3	3					
4	3					
5	4					
6	4	1				
7	5			S.W.		
8	5					
9	5					
10	7					
11	7					
12	7			South		

Begins with moderate breeze at northeast and a very long sea from about north which made the ship roll very much at 10 pm split the main top Gallons sail - sent the yard down and mended it and sent it a cross again - at 11 pm took a fine breeze from the eastward set studding sails - the convoy in company at 4 am the wind begins to

haul more southerly in shuddening sails just after 12 the wind came at south and cleared off very pleasant still a very large sea from ENE -

Course	Dist	Lat	Long	Lat	Long	Time
106	80	44	66	33:29	33:33	12:02 W

Observed the \odot meridian about to be 48:6 2 Little \odot declination 8:3 south whence the Latd 33:29 N

Longitude in per DN 12:02

variation showed 2 points

A Journal from Alicante to Salem

Thursday Feb 28th 1774

Remarks between
Gibraltar and Madras

H	M	IK	degrees	minutes	W	Remarks
1	4	1	ways	South		
2	5	1				
3	5					
4	5			East		
5	6					
6	6	1				
7	7	1				
8	7	1				
9	7	1				
10	7	1				
11	8			variable		
12	8					
1	5	1				
2	5					
3	6					
4	6	1				
5	7					
6	7					
7	7	1				
8	7	1				
9	5	1				
10	3	1				
11	3	1				
12	3					

Begins with pleasant
weather a large sea from
the Southward Eastward
all sail set Williams and
Hooper a Stern -

at 8 pm cloudy hazy in
shudden sails - at day

Light Hooper & Williams
not to be seen from the
mast head - at 10 am saw
two sails to Leeward suppos-
ed to be them -

Obs	Dec	28 th	Lat	Lat	Long
Subs	130	72	108	32:24	32:47
				2:8	14:10 W

Observed the ☉ meridian
altitude to be 49:34 - Declin
2:50 south whence the Lat
is 32:24 north -

Longitude is 84:10 W

Just before 12 o'clock
the weather very mode-
rate which has been the
case this several days -
and then breeze up again.

A Journal from Nianta to Salina

Tuesday March 1st 1794

11	12	13	Course	Wind	W	Course
1	3	5	West	168	0	
2	3	5				
3	3	5				
4	3	5				
5	3	5				
6	3	5				
7	3	5				
8	3	5				
9	3	5				
10	3	5				
11	3	5				
12	3	5				
1	2	2	Wbs			
2	2	2				
3	2	2	WSW -	SW -	1	
4	2	2				
5	2	2				
6	2	2				
7	3	3	SW		2	
8	3	3				
9	3	3				
10	3	3				
11	3	3	SSW -	West	1	12:16
12	3	3				
Course	Dist	Lat	Long	Lat	Long	Lat
SSW	73	48	16	31:35	31:36	15:16

Remarks between Gibraltar and Madaris

Begin with moderate breeze from the SSW & very large cross sea one from the west and another from south west. The convey all painted Mollusks & Hooper went off the night before last so that there is none remaining but the ship Sutton which is the only one that any dependence could be put in -

Test before 12 o'clock at night very moderate and soon after the wind came to the westward I observed

Observed the 3 meridians light in that quarter at 10 to be - 50:46 Linc before the wind came & declination 7:27 at meridian saw a strange whence the Lat is 31:35 Sail bearing WNW - north -

Longitude 15:16 W

A Gouanet from Atlantic to Salem

Saturday March 2 1744

Remarks between
Gibraltar & Madonie

H	W	H	confer	wind	occurs
1	3		SW	west	1
2	3				
3	3		SW		1
4	3				
5	2	1			
6	2	1			
7	2	1			
8	2	1	suble	variable	
9	2				
10	2				
11	2		WSW		1
12	2				
1	3		WS	NW	1
2	3				
3	3		WS		
4	3				
5	3	1			
6	3	1			
7	4	1	west	N	0
8	4	1			
9	4	1			
10	3				
11	3				
12	4				

Begin with pleasant w
wind for southerly at 9
pm the wind begins to
haul northerly —

at pm saw a sail from
the West head —

Latter part the wind
about north and very
pleasant set the flying
Gibb and every sail
that could be set —

corr	dis	alt	alt	alt	alt	alt	alt
52.40	62	54	30	32.33	30.40	36	15.52

Absence the @ Merian
alt to be 52.40 - @ inclination
7.4 south - absence Lutr is
30.33 north —

Longitude by DR 15.50

Variation about 13.4 W

A GOMMOND from Alicante to Salem

Sunday March 3rd

Remarks between Gibraltar and Malines

H	1	th	cor	wind	to	acc
1	3		west	with		
2	3					
3	3					
4	3					
5	4					
6	4		with			
7	4					
8	4					
9	4		west	with		
10	4					
11	5					
12	5					

Begins with pleasant weather
at 4 pm saw Goat Is. bearing
WSW 5 Leagues distance at 9 pm
it bore south 4 Leagues from
which I take a new departure
all though it will make but
a very little difference in
my Longitude — Capt
Clements said he saw a ship
a he pulled the inkers but
I said nothing — at 11 pm
Capt Clements & Mr Jones

(lat)	lat	lat	lat	lat	lat	lat
36° 35'	22	61	24° 45'	24° 47'	17° 15'	

show came on board the
a tree and died on board
after men a fine breeze
spang up at 11 Capt C
and on 13 returned on board
the weather very clear

Observed 3 m alt to be
53° 22' L Limb - declin
6° 41' south — whence the
Latit 29° 45' north —
Longitude in from taking
a departure from goat
Island at 9 pm — 17° 15' W

Journal from Alicante to Salem -

Monday March 4th 1799

*Remarks between Gibraltar
and the western Isles -*

1	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/16	1/32	1/64	1/128	1/256	1/512	1/1024	1/2048	1/4096	1/8192	1/16384	1/32768	1/65536	1/131072	1/262144	1/524288	1/1048576	1/2097152	1/4194304	1/8388608	1/16777216	1/33554432	1/67108864	1/134217728	1/268435456	1/536870912	1/1073741824	1/2147483648	1/4294967296	1/8589934592	1/17179869184	1/34359738368	1/68719476736	1/137438953472	1/274877906944	1/549755813888	1/1099511627776	1/2199023255552	1/4398046511104	1/8796093022208	1/17592186044416	1/35184372088832	1/70368744177664	1/140737488355328	1/281474976710656	1/562949953421312	1/1125899906842624	1/2251799813685248	1/4503599627370496	1/9007199254740992	1/18014398509481984	1/36028797018963968	1/72057594037927936	1/144115188075855872	1/288230376151711744	1/576460752303423488	1/1152921504606846976	1/2305843009213693952	1/4611686018427387904	1/9223372036854775808	1/18446744073709551616	1/36893488147419103232	1/73786976294838206464	1/147573952589676412928	1/295147905179352825856	1/590295810358705651712	1/1180591620717411303424	1/2361183241434822606848	1/4722366482869645213696	1/9444732965739290427392	1/18889465931478580854784	1/37778931862957161709568	1/75557863725914323419136	1/151115727451828646838272	1/302231454903657293676544	1/604462909807314587353088	1/1208925819614629174706176	1/2417851639229258349412352	1/4835703278458516698824704	1/9671406556917033397649408	1/19342813113834066795298816	1/38685626227668133590597632	1/77371252455336267181195264	1/154742504910672534362390528	1/309485009821345068724781056	1/618970019642690137449562112	1/1237940039285380274899124224	1/2475880078570760549798248448	1/4951760157141521099596496896	1/9903520314283042199192993792	1/19807040628566084398385987584	1/39614081257132168796771975168	1/79228162514264337593543950336	1/158456325028528675187087900672	1/316912650057057350374175801344	1/633825300114114700748351602688	1/1267650600228229401496703205376	1/2535301200456458802993406410752	1/5070602400912917605986812821504	1/10141204801825835211973625643008	1/20282409603651670423947251286016	1/40564819207303340847894502572032	1/81129638414606681695789005144064	1/162259276829213363391578010288128	1/324518553658426726783156020576256	1/649037107316853453566312041152512	1/1298074214633706907132624082305024	1/2596148429267413814265248164610048	1/5192296858534827628530496329220096	1/10384593717069655257060992658440192	1/20769187434139310514121985316880384	1/41538374868278621028243970633760768	1/83076749736557242056487941267521536	1/166153499473114484112975882535043072	1/332306998946228968225951765070086144	1/664613997892457936451903530140172288	1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576	1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152	1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304	1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608	1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216	1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432	1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864	1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728	1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456	1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912	1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824	1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648	1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296	1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592	1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184	1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368	1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736	1/174224571863520493293247799005065324265472	1/348449143727040986586495598010130648530944	1/696898287454081973172991196020261297061888	1/1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776	1/2787593149816327892691964784081045188247552	1/5575186299632655785383929568162090376495104	1/11150372599265311570767859136324180752990208	1/22300745198530623141535718272648361505980416	1/44601490397061246283071436545296723011960832	1/89202980794122492566142873090593446023921664	1/178405961588244985132285746181186892047843328	1/356811923176489970264571492362373784095686656	1/713623846352979940529142984724747568191373312	1/1427247692705959881058285969449495136382746624	1/2854495385411919762116571938898990272765493248	1/5708990770823839524233143877797980545530986496	1/11417981541647679048466287755595961091061972992	1/22835963083295358096932575511191922182123945984	1/45671926166590716193865151022383844364247891968	1/91343852333181432387730302044767688728495783936	1/182687704666362864775460604089535377456991567872	1/365375409332725729550921208179070754913983135744	1/730750818665451459101842416358141509827966271488	1/1461501637330902918203684832716283019655932542976	1/2923003274661805836407369665432566039311865085952	1/5846006549323611672814739330865132078623730171904	1/11692013098647223345629478661730264157247460343808	1/23384026197294446691258957323460528314494920687616	1/46768052394588893382517914646921056628989841375232	1/93536104789177786765035829293842113257979682750464	1/187072209578355573530071658587684226515959365500928	1/374144419156711147060143317175368453031918731001856	1/748288838313422294120286634350736906063837462003712	1/1496577676626844588240573268701473812127674924007424	1/2993155353253689176481146537402947624255349848014848	1/5986310706507378352962293074805895248510699696029696	1/11972621413014756705924586149611790497021399392059392	1/23945242826029513411849172299223580994042798784118784	1/47890485652059026823698344598447161988085597568237568	1/95780971304118053647396689196894323976171195136475136	1/191561942608236107294793378393788647952342390272950272	1/383123885216472214589586756787577295904684780545900544	1/766247770432944429179173513575154591809369561091801088	1/1532495540865888858358347027150309183618739122183602176	1/3064991081731777716716694054300618367237478244367204352	1/6129982163463555433433388108601236734474956488734408704	1/12259964326927110866866776217202473468949912977468817408	1/24519928653854221733733552434404946937899825954937634816	1/49039857307708443467467104868809893875799651909875269632	1/98079714615416886934934209737619787751599303819750539264	1/196159429230833773869868419475239575503198607639501078528	1/392318858461667547739736838950479151006397215279002157056	1/784637716923335095479473677900958302012794430558004314112	1/1569275433846670190958947355801916604025588861116008628224	1/3138550867693340381917894711603833208051177722232017256448	1/6277101735386680763835789423207666416102355444464034512896	1/12554203470773361527671578846415332832204710888928069025792	1/25108406941546723055343157692830665664409421777856138051584	1/50216813883093446110686315385661331328818843555712276103168	1/100433627766186892221372630771322662657637687111424552206336	1/200867255532373784442745261542645325315275374222849104012672	1/401734511064747568885490523085290650630550748445698208025344	1/803469022129495137770981046170581301261101496891396416050688	1/1606938044258990275541962092341162602522202993782792832101376	1/3213876088517980551083924184682325205044405987565585664202752	1/6427752177035961102167848369364650410088811975131171328405504	1/12855504354071922204335696738729300820177623950262342656811008	1/25711008708143844408671393477458601640355247900524685313622016	1/51422017416287688817342786954917203280710495801049370627244032	1/102844034832575377634685573909834406561420991602098741254488064	1/205688069665150755269371147819668813122841983204197482508976128	1/411376139330301510538742295639337626245683966408394965017952256	1/822752278660603021077484591278675252491367932816789930035904512	1/1645504557321206042154969182557350504982735865633579860071809024	1/3291009114642412084309938365114701009965471731267159720143618048	1/6582018229284824168619876730229402019930943462534319440287236096	1/13164036458569648337239753460458804039861886925068638880574472192	1/26328072917139296674479506920917608079723773850137277761148944384	1/52656145834278593348959013841835216159447547700274555522297888768	1/105312291668557186697918027683670432318895095400549111044595777536	1/210624583337114373395836055367340864637790190801098222089191555072	1/421249166674228746791672110734681729275580381602196444178383110144	1/842498333348457493583344221469363458551160763204392888356766220288	1/1684996666696914987166688442938726917102321526408785776713532440576	1/3369993333393829974333376885877453834204643052817571553427064881152	1/6739986666787659948666753771754907668409286105635143106854129762304	1/13479973333575319897333507543509815336818572211270286213708259524608	1/26959946667150639794667015087019630673637144422540572427416519049216	1/53919893334301279589334030174039261347274288845081144854833038098432	1/107839786668602559178668060348078522694548577690162289709666076196864	1/215679573337205118357336120696157045389097155380324579419332152393728	1/431359146674410236714672241392314090778194310760649158838664304787456	1/862718293348820473429344482784628181556388621521298317677328609574912	1/1725436586697640946858688965569256363112777243042596635354657219149824	1/3450873173395281893717377931138512726225554486085193270709314438299648	1/6901746346790563787434755862277025452451108972170386541418628876599296	1/13803492693581127574869511724554050904902217944340773082837257753198592	1/27606985387162255149739023449108101809804435888681546165674515506397184	1/55213970774324510299478046898216203619608871777363092331349031012794368	1/110427941548649020598956093796432407239217743554726184662698062025588736	1/220855883097298041197912187592864814478435487109452369325396124051177472	1/441711766194596082395824375185729628956870974218904738650792248102354944	1/883423532389192164791648750371459257913741948437809477301584496204709888	1/1766847064778384329583297500742918515827483896875618954603168992409419776	1/3533694129556768659166595001485837031654967793751237909206337984818839552	1/7067388259113537318333190002971674063309935587502475818412675969637679104	1/14134776518227074636666380005943348126619871175004951636825351939275358208	1/28269553036454149273332760011886696253239742350009903273650703878550716416	1/56539106072908298546665520023773392506479484700019806547301407757101432832	1/113078212145816597093331040047546785012958969400039613094602815514202865664	1/226156424291633194186662080095093570025917938800079226189205631028405731328	1/452312848583266388373324160190187140051835877600158452378411262056811462656	1/904625697166532776746648320380374280103671755200316904756822524113622925312	1/1809251394333065553493296640760748560207343510400633809513645048227245850624	1/3618502788666131106986593281521497120414687020801267619027290096454491701248	1/7237005577332262213973186563042994240829374041602535238054580192908983402496	1/14474011154664524427946373126085988481658748083205070476109160385817966804992	1/28948022309329048855892746252171976963317496166410140952218320771635933609984	1/57896044618658097711785492504343953926634992332820281904436641543271867219968	1/115792089237316195423570985008687907853269984665640563808873283086543734439936	1/231584178474632390847141970017375815706539969331281127617746566173087468879872	1/463168356949264781694283940034751631413079938662562255235493132346174937759744	1/926336713898529563388567880069503262826159877325124510470986264692349875519488	1/1852673427797059126777135760139006525652319754650249020941972529384699751038976	1/370534685559411825355427
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A Journal from Alicante to Salem — 9

Tuesday March 6-1794

Remarks between the

Canaries islands & Bermudas

<i>1</i>	<i>1/2</i>	<i>H. Corpes</i>	<i>wind</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>curr.</i>
1	0	Corpes	N E		
2	5	wings			
3	5				
4	5				
5	5				
6	5				
7	6				
8	5	1	N E		
9	5	1			
10	4	1			
11	4	1			
12	4	1			

*Begins with a fine breeze
and clear weather. The
wind at about north - at 5 am*

*the wind at N E and N E and
increased to a very fine breeze*

*in this breeze
we sail more or quite as
fast as the Sultan -*

*at 4 pm observed the camp
to determine the variation
found it to be 16.11 west -*

1	3	1			
2	3	1			
3	3	1			
4	3	1			
5	3	1	N E		
6	3	1			
7	3	1			
8	3	1			
9	3	1			
10	3	1			
11	3	1			
12	3	1			

*the ship makes more out-
ing per observation than
per Log which has been*

the case this several

times

the case this several

times

<i>Case</i>	<i>Dist</i>	<i>Lat</i>	<i>Long</i>	<i>Lat</i>	<i>Long</i>	<i>Lat</i>	<i>Long</i>
162.0	132	62	116	27.37	27.48	21.12	21.12

*Observed the sun at 10
to be 56.16 L Limb - 6 dec
- inclination 5.5.9 south - where
the Lat is 27.37 north*

Long in DR 21.12

variation allowed to

Argument from Alicante to Salem from y^e 10
from a - 20

Wednesday march 6 1744

11	15	15	Barber wind	2	Perance
1	7	1	Wegs - N.E		
2	7	1			
3	7	1			
4	7	1			
5	7	1			
6	7	1			
7	7		West - S.W		
8	7				
9	7				
10	7				
11	7				
12	7				
1	7				
2	7				
3	6				
4	7				
5	7				
6	7				
7	7	1			
8	7				
9	7				
10	5				
11	7				
12	7				

Berm^{as} between Canaries
and Bermudas

Begin with a very fresh
breeze at N.E and flying
cloudy weather all sail set
at 2 pm in top gallant stud-
ding sails at 6 in middle
Stay sail - and main top
gallant royal & lower main
sail - Shew a light the most
part of the night for my
consent the ship. Sutton
Capt Clement he keep forth
- or off the last night then
ever he has done before

con	ter	20	lat	lat	20	longin
		P. 20	20	20	20	20
166	179	76	159	26.12	26.25	21.54

Observed \odot in altitude to be
32.05 L Limb \odot declin 5.39
South - whence the latitude is
26.12 North -

Long by D R 24.11 W

at 5 pm the weather clear
but the breeze continues
fresh set 11 royal & lower
studding sail - 9 allow for
the ship falling off
from her courses 16 miles
more southen then her
courses -

At Government from Alicante to Salem from 9th July 11
from 1st July 29

Thursday March 7th 1749

11	1	11	Corps	wind	2	11	wind
1	6	1	west	NE			
2	6	1	by N				
3	7						
4	7						
5	7						
6	7						
7	7						
8	7						
9	7						
10	7	1					
11	8						
12	8						
1	6	1		ENE			
2	6	1					
3	7						
4	7						
5	7						
6	7						
7	7			ESE			
8	7						
9	7	1					
10	7						
11	7	1					
12	7	1					
cons	Lat	alt	alt	Lat	alt	alt	Long
1500	152	174	32	25	15	25	25

Remarks between Cumines
and Bermudas Islands -

Begins with pleasant weather
and very fresh breeze
at 6 pm in Studding sail
and Royals - at 6 am
unbent the new main sail
and bent the old one -
found by observation that
the ship makes more
southing than her Log
owing it must be to
a very strong current
setting to the southward

or SW which I allow is miles
upon a S S W course -

Observed the altitude
to be 54.16 - declination
5.2 south - whence
the Latitude is 25.28 north

Long DR 25.30 W

var 1 1/2 westerly

St. John's N. W. 11th 1744 22 days

Tuesday March 8th 1744

Remarks between

H	K	Coxles	wind	Recurr
1	7	W 1/2 N	SE	
2	6			
3	6			
4	6			
5	6		East	
6	6			
7	6			
8	6			
9	6			
10	6		NE	
11	6			
12	6			
1	8		E	
2	8			
3	8			
4	8			
5	8			
6	8			
7	8		SE	
8	8			
9	8			
10	6			
11	6			
12	6			

Canaries & Bermudary 46

Begin with stiff breeze
and flying cloudy weather

at 6 pm in top Gallant
Shuddling and in royal
out of the wind hauled at

NE in fore top and lower
Shuddlings soon after

set them again the
wind has been very
fresh and very large

See this several days

There has been a
very strong current

setting to the south
ward. not withstanding

I went to the ship. Laid
a point more southerly

then her courses & was
then allowed yet she. made
nothing.

Emb'd at 8th 167 16 16 25:4 25:9 3:3 30:33

Resolved the sun at 4.45
be 60' L Limb & declin 4:44
south whence the Lat^{td}
is 25:4 north or

Long by DR 30:33

A. G. M. M. from M. M. M. to M. M. M. } day from Feb 1-13
 M. M. M. 23

Saturday March 9th 1799 Remarks between Canaries

Time	Bar	Wind	Sea	Remarks
1	6	1	1	1
2	6	1	1	1
3	6	1	1	1
4	6	1	1	1
5	6	1	1	1
6	6	1	1	1
7	6	1	1	1
8	6	1	1	1
9	6	1	1	1
10	6	1	1	1
11	6	1	1	1
12	6	1	1	1
1	6	1	1	1
2	6	1	1	1
3	6	1	1	1
4	6	1	1	1
5	6	1	1	1
6	6	1	1	1
7	6	1	1	1
8	6	1	1	1
9	6	1	1	1
10	6	1	1	1
11	6	1	1	1
12	6	1	1	1

Remarks between Canaries and Bermudas Islands -
 Begin with fresh breeze
 and cloudy and very cold west
 here for this latitude. - There
 a light several times in
 the course of the night for
 the ship Sutton which she
 answered often as needed
 in these fresh breezes the
 Sutton set all sail but her
 top gallant studding sails
 keeping these sails in
 we are very good company
 keepers

Coro	En ^a el	En ^a ^{Lat} 28° 25'	En ^a ^{Lat} 28° 25'	el	Longin
west	147° 00	147° 25.01	25.9	2.42	33.78

A Guano and Thross Antarctic to the line Feb - 14 } day for
 about 24

January March 10th 1794

Remarks between the

11 1/2 HS Corle wine 2 occurrence

Canaries & Benmuelos

1 2 1
 2 3 1
 3 5
 4 5
 5 6
 6 6
 7 6
 8 6
 9 5
 10 5
 11 4 1
 12 4
 1 4 1
 2 4 1
 3 4 1
 4 4 1
 5 4 1
 6 4 1
 7 4 1
 8 4
 9 4
 10 4
 11 4
 12 4

Begins with a fine sky
 and clear weather all sail
 set on the main mast and
 all sail in other parts of the
 ship were it would draw -
 The Sulton inclis being
 off at night shew a light
 but no answer - at
 day light she was 6 or 8
 miles in the sea with all
 sail set making the
 best of her way

cors east el dr lat lon leng
 west 115 10 115 24:59 25:9 2:7 25:22

This day saw Gulf
 weed floating on
 the water

Observed @ meridian altitude
 to be 60:59 declin 3:16 - whence
 the Latid is 24:59 North

Long in DR - 35:22 W

A Gouward from Alicante to Salem Feb. 18 } day from
 about 29

Monday March 11th 1799

H	15	H	15	Corres	wind	W	2	curr
1	5				Wly			88
2	5							
3	4	1						
4	4	1						
5	4	1						
6	4							
7	1							
8	4	1						
9	4							
10	4							
11	5							
12	6							
1	6	1						
2	6	1						
3	6	1						
4	6	1						
5	6	1						
6	6	1						
7	6							
8	6							
9	6							
10	6							
11	6							
12	6							

Remarks between the Canaries,
 and Bermudas Sea.

Pleasant weather at 5 pm
 the Lullon could but just be
 seen from the top gallant
 yard barning nnd per compass
 I dont expect to see any more
 of him this voyage —

at 11 am observed the distance
 between the Oe A Admin
 the Longitude viz

in Oe	out 22.5 am	0 am	8.32
24:19'	38:00	29:00	0 delm
20	8:41	41	3:34
54:19:30	58:20	29:20	Ship lat 29:05
on 1:30			Don't give wick
54:52:6	58:32	29:00	at 6-23:34:42
			4:53:10

Comp	at 2	on	at	at	at	Long
W	N	133	6	133	25	6
25	6	25	6	25	6	25
27	37	44				

Observed the Oe Admin
 to be 61:10 1/2 in Oe Admin
 333 and whence the
 Latit. is 25:05 North

Longitude Oe Admin
 at 11 am — 37:53 W

Moon for bar — 45:35

Time London — 13:37:30
 Time Ship — 11 06:16
 2 31:74 at 11 am

which is indegrees at 11 o'clock
 37:48 and at noon 37:54 W

This observation only differ
 only 4 miles from the
 Dead Reckoning by log

A Journal from Alicante to Salem Feb. 16 Day from

Tuesday March 12 1799

Remarks between the

11	H. C. 1	W. 1	Occurrence
1	1	1	W. 1
2	1	1	W. 1
3	1	1	W. 1
4	1	1	W. 1
5	1	1	W. 1
6	1	1	W. 1
7	1	1	W. 1
8	1	1	W. 1
9	1	1	W. 1
10	1	1	W. 1
11	1	1	W. 1
12	1	1	W. 1
13	1	1	W. 1
14	1	1	W. 1
15	1	1	W. 1
16	1	1	W. 1
17	1	1	W. 1
18	1	1	W. 1
19	1	1	W. 1
20	1	1	W. 1
21	1	1	W. 1
22	1	1	W. 1
23	1	1	W. 1
24	1	1	W. 1
25	1	1	W. 1
26	1	1	W. 1
27	1	1	W. 1
28	1	1	W. 1
29	1	1	W. 1
30	1	1	W. 1

the Canaries & Remarques
 Present clear weather
 and a fine breeze &
 all sail set

Saw a great number
 of large flying fish

Course	Dist. at 8 th	Lat. at 8 th	Long. at 8 th	Dist. at 10 th	Lat. at 10 th	Long. at 10 th
West	93.5	0	135 25.5	25.3	22.9	10. 18

Observed the 3 meridians
 altitude to be 61.34 L. 11.16

Declination 3.9 south
 whence Lat. is 25.05

Longitude 00 obs 11 dist
 to this noon - 40.11 W

Wednesday March 13th

Remarks between Canonic
und Bernhardus Gland

7	4		
8	4		
9	4		
10	4		
11	5		
12	5		
13	4		
14	4		
15	4		
16	4		
17	4		
18	4		
19	4		
20	4		
21	4		
22	4		
23	4		
24	4		
25	4		
26	4		
27	4		
28	4		
29	4		
30	4		
31	4		
32	4		
33	4		
34	4		
35	4		
36	4		
37	4		
38	4		
39	4		
40	4		
41	4		
42	4		
43	4		
44	4		
45	4		
46	4		
47	4		
48	4		
49	4		
50	4		
51	4		
52	4		
53	4		
54	4		
55	4		
56	4		
57	4		
58	4		
59	4		
60	4		
61	4		
62	4		
63	4		
64	4		
65	4		
66	4		
67	4		
68	4		
69	4		
70	4		
71	4		
72	4		
73	4		
74	4		
75	4		
76	4		
77	4		
78	4		
79	4		
80	4		
81	4		
82	4		
83	4		
84	4		
85	4		
86	4		
87	4		
88	4		
89	4		
90	4		
91	4		
92	4		
93	4		
94	4		
95	4		
96	4		
97	4		
98	4		
99	4		
100	4		

Present weather - 1:18:15 Observe
the distance between the sun
and moon to determine the long-
itude viz -

49:41 38	49:27 30:00	66:15 16	1 hour 30 min 34.55 Post 5 min 3-68 44.55 7:12:42
58:38 32	49:41 20	66:35:30 2:30 87 31:16:30	Declin 3:8 South Ship Land 25:5 N
58:50	49:27	66:44:16	

Time at London ——— 4.0.22
Time at this, ——— 2.14.50
Difference minutes ——— 2.41.12
Longitude in degrees at the
time observed 40.48 W
and brought forward to noon 42.8

The soil seems at least 1000
feet from the sea, and then
suddenly, we come up
a little with her.

com	at	el	8 th	het	het	hem
			pls	8 th	el	in
w	106	c	106	25:3	25:5	1:37 42:15

Long 12th at this noon 42: 8 W
 Long 13th at this noon 42: 8 W

Reserved the sun mer-
 itudes to be. 2^{nd} 24
 & declination $24^{\circ} 5'$ S. at
 whence Latⁿ is $25^{\circ} 02'$ North
 Computed by mean two last
 Lunar obs at noon. OC $43^{\circ} 8'$

Here, true Observation agrees,
to a mile, ~~which~~ is uncommon
for them, to agree so near

A Journal from Havana to Lima Feb 13th 1828 { 1st from
also 28th

Thursday March 14th 1828

Remarks between the

Hour	Wind	Direction	Force	Clouds	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Remarks
1	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
3	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
4	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
5	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
6	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
7	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
8	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
9	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
10	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
3	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
4	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
5	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
6	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
7	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
8	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
9	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
10	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
3	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
4	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
5	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
6	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
7	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
8	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
9	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
10	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
3	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
4	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
5	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
6	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
7	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
8	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
9	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
10	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	SE	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

Canarie & Bermudez Islands.
Began with pleasant
weather - alternately cloudy
with small rain at 6 pm
Lost sight of the soil men-
tioned a head - saw a great
quantity of gulf weed there
fine suppose I am not
far to the southward of
the calms as the wind has
been very variable and
has had every appearance
of that being near a calm
for which reason I had

Lat	Long	Alt	Bar	Therm	Humid	Remarks
13° 20'	135° 24'	42	24.43	22.9	44	11

Observed the sun's magnetic
declination to be 62.45 East

Declination 23.21 South -
altitude 44.42 North

Longitude by last lunar
observation 44.35 West

a little more to the
Southward and soon took
a fresh steady breeze

A journal from Oahu to Oahu (July 21) (Aug 31) (1899)

Sunday March 1 st				
44	15	15	15	15
14	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1
30				
45				
50				
65				
75				
85				
95	1			
105	1			
115	1			
125	1			
135	1			
145	1			
155	1			
165	1			
175	1			
185	1			
195	1			
205	1			
215	1			
225	1			
235	1			
245	1			
255	1			
265	1			
275	1			
285	1			
295	1			
305	1			
315	1			
325	1			
335	1			
345	1			
355	1			
365	1			
375	1			
385	1			
395	1			
405	1			
415	1			
425	1			
435	1			
445	1			
455	1			
465	1			
475	1			
485	1			
495	1			
505	1			
515	1			
525	1			
535	1			
545	1			
555	1			
565	1			
575	1			
585	1			
595	1			
605	1			
615	1			
625	1			
635	1			
645	1			
655	1			
665	1			
675	1			
685	1			
695	1			
705	1			
715	1			
725	1			
735	1			
745	1			
755	1			
765	1			
775	1			
785	1			
795	1			
805	1			
815	1			
825	1			
835	1			
845	1			
855	1			
865	1			
875	1			
885	1			
895	1			
905	1			
915	1			
925	1			
935	1			
945	1			
955	1			
965	1			
975	1			
985	1			
995	1			
1005	1			
1015	1			
1025	1			
1035	1			
1045	1			
1055	1			
1065	1			
1075	1			
1085	1			
1095	1			
1105	1			
1115	1			
1125	1			
1135	1			
1145	1			
1155	1			
1165	1			
1175	1			
1185	1			
1195	1			
1205	1			
1215	1			
1225	1			
1235	1			
1245	1			
1255	1			
1265	1			
1275	1			
1285	1			
1295	1			
1305	1			
1315	1			
1325	1			
1335	1			
1345	1			
1355	1			
1365	1			
1375	1			
1385	1			
1395	1			
1405	1			
1415	1			
1425	1			
1435	1			
1445	1			
1455	1			
1465	1			
1475	1			
1485	1			
1495	1			
1505	1			
1515	1			
1525	1			
1535	1			
1545	1			
1555	1			
1565	1			
1575	1			
1585	1			
1595	1			
1605	1			
1615	1			
1625	1			
1635	1			
1645	1			
1655	1			
1665	1			
1675	1			
1685	1			
1695	1			
1705	1			
1715	1			
1725	1			
1735	1			
1745	1			
1755	1			
1765	1			
1775	1			
1785	1			
1795	1			
1805	1			
1815	1			
1825	1			
1835	1			
1845	1			
1855	1			
1865	1			
1875	1			
1885	1			
1895	1			
1905	1			
1915	1			
1925	1			
1935	1			
1945	1			
1955	1			
1965	1			
1975	1			
1985	1			
1995	1			
2005	1			
2015	1			
2025	1			
2035	1			
2045	1			
2055	1			
2065	1			
2075	1			
2085	1			
2095	1			
2105	1			
2115	1			
2125	1			
2135	1			
2145	1			
2155	1			
2165	1			
2175	1			
2185	1			
2195	1			
2205	1			
2215	1			
2225	1			
2235	1			
2245	1			
2255	1			
2265	1			
2275	1			
2285	1			
2295	1			
2305	1			
2315	1			
2325	1			
2335	1			
2345	1			
2355	1			
2365	1			
2375	1			
2385	1			
2395	1			
2405	1			
2415	1			
2425	1			
2435	1			
2445	1			
2455	1			
2465	1			
2475	1			
2485	1			
2495	1			
2505	1			
2515	1			
2525	1			
2535	1			
2545	1			
2555	1			
2565	1			
2575	1			
2585	1			
2595	1			
2605	1			
2615	1			
2625	1			
2635	1			
2645	1			
2655	1			
2665	1			
2675	1			
2685	1			
2695	1			
2705	1			
2715	1			
2725	1			
2735	1			
2745	1			
2755	1			
2765	1			
2775	1			
2785	1			
2795	1			
2805	1			
2815	1			
2825	1			
2835	1			
2845	1			
2855	1			
2865	1			
2875	1			
2885	1			
2895	1			
2905	1			
2915	1			
2925	1			
2935	1			
2945	1			
2955	1			
2965	1			
2975	1			
2985	1			
2995	1			
3005	1			
3015	1			
3025	1			
3035	1			
3045	1			
3055	1			
3065	1			
3075	1			
3085	1			
3095	1			
3105	1			
3115	1			
3125	1			
3135	1			
3145	1			
3155	1			
3165	1			
3175	1			
3185	1			
3195	1			
3205	1			
3215	1			
3225	1			
3235	1			
3245	1			
3255	1			
3265	1			
3275	1			
3285	1			
3295	1			
3305	1			
3315	1			
3325	1			
3335	1			
3345	1			
3355	1			
3365	1			
3375	1			
3385	1			
3395	1			
3405	1			
3415	1			
3425	1			
3435	1			
3445	1			
3455	1			
3465	1			
3475	1			
3485	1			
3495	1			
3505	1			
3515	1			
3525	1			
3535	1			
3545	1			
3555	1			
3565	1			
3575	1			
3585	1			
3595	1			
3605	1			
3615	1			
3625	1			
3635	1			
3645	1			
3655	1			
3665	1			
3675	1			
3685	1			
3695	1			
3705	1			
3715	1			
3725	1			
3735	1			

Agua from Monte del Sur 4.6 224 (day)
 100 34

Monday March 20th 1741 from Lichuan Canaries

11 K H. Carls wind in ocean and Bermudas Islands

1 6 1 288

2 6 1 288

3 6 1 288

4 6 1 288

5 6 1 288

6 6 1 288

7 6 1 288

8 6 1 288

9 6 1 288

10 6 1 288

11 6 1 288

12 6 1 288

13 6 1 288

14 6 1 288

15 6 1 288

16 6 1 288

17 6 1 288

18 6 1 288

19 6 1 288

20 6 1 288

21 6 1 288

22 6 1 288

23 6 1 288

24 6 1 288

25 6 1 288

26 6 1 288

27 6 1 288

28 6 1 288

(Begin with cloudy)

at 6 pm saw a brig a

standing to the northeast

longer the weather

come on very squally

attended with rain &

thunder & lightning &

a very long sea from

the westward

under night top sails the

most part of the night

a greater deal of rain

determinedly

at 11 am saw another

standing to the

once the lat. is 26.12 158

longitude is ca 58.30

A journey from Miami to Cuba Feb 26
 Feb 36

Friday March 22nd 1888 from Estacion Canales

HH	HH	Center	Winds	Secur
13		NW		Est
23				
43				
23	1			
63	1			
23	1			
34	1			
13	1			
13	1			
14	1			
14	1			
14				
34				
43				
53	1			
63	1			
74				
84				
93	1	NW		
103	7			
113	1			
163	7			

Bermudas Islands
 Begins very pleasant
 clear weather and
 a large swell from
 the Eastward.

Lat	Long	Lat	Long	Lat	Long
28° 29'	71° 17'	28° 29'	71° 17'	28° 29'	71° 17'

Observed the sun's meridian
 alt. 66° 54' L. 28° 29' N
 declination 11° 04' 59" North
 distance 18° 23' N
 Longitude 60° 57'

1. 1/2 gallon from the same as before Feb 27
all 37

February March 23rd

at 1 point from Umanito to Litem 28
 Feb 38

Sanley march 24 1844

Rom between canaries
 & Bermudas I. land

1	1	1	1	1	1
1	3	1	1	1	1
2	3	1	1	1	1
3	3	1	1	1	1
4	3	1	1	1	1
5	3	1	1	1	1
6	3	1	1	1	1
7	3	1	1	1	1
8	3	1	1	1	1
9	3	1	1	1	1
10	3	1	1	1	1
11	3	1	1	1	1
12	3	1	1	1	1
13	3	1	1	1	1
14	3	1	1	1	1
15	3	1	1	1	1
16	3	1	1	1	1
17	3	1	1	1	1
18	3	1	1	1	1
19	3	1	1	1	1
20	3	1	1	1	1
21	3	1	1	1	1
22	3	1	1	1	1
23	3	1	1	1	1
24	3	1	1	1	1
25	3	1	1	1	1
26	3	1	1	1	1
27	3	1	1	1	1
28	3	1	1	1	1
29	3	1	1	1	1
30	3	1	1	1	1
31	3	1	1	1	1
32	3	1	1	1	1
33	3	1	1	1	1
34	3	1	1	1	1
35	3	1	1	1	1
36	3	1	1	1	1
37	3	1	1	1	1
38	3	1	1	1	1
39	3	1	1	1	1
40	3	1	1	1	1
41	3	1	1	1	1
42	3	1	1	1	1
43	3	1	1	1	1
44	3	1	1	1	1
45	3	1	1	1	1
46	3	1	1	1	1
47	3	1	1	1	1
48	3	1	1	1	1
49	3	1	1	1	1
50	3	1	1	1	1
51	3	1	1	1	1
52	3	1	1	1	1
53	3	1	1	1	1
54	3	1	1	1	1
55	3	1	1	1	1
56	3	1	1	1	1
57	3	1	1	1	1
58	3	1	1	1	1
59	3	1	1	1	1
60	3	1	1	1	1
61	3	1	1	1	1
62	3	1	1	1	1
63	3	1	1	1	1
64	3	1	1	1	1
65	3	1	1	1	1
66	3	1	1	1	1
67	3	1	1	1	1
68	3	1	1	1	1
69	3	1	1	1	1
70	3	1	1	1	1
71	3	1	1	1	1
72	3	1	1	1	1
73	3	1	1	1	1
74	3	1	1	1	1
75	3	1	1	1	1
76	3	1	1	1	1
77	3	1	1	1	1
78	3	1	1	1	1
79	3	1	1	1	1
80	3	1	1	1	1
81	3	1	1	1	1
82	3	1	1	1	1
83	3	1	1	1	1
84	3	1	1	1	1
85	3	1	1	1	1
86	3	1	1	1	1
87	3	1	1	1	1
88	3	1	1	1	1
89	3	1	1	1	1
90	3	1	1	1	1
91	3	1	1	1	1
92	3	1	1	1	1
93	3	1	1	1	1
94	3	1	1	1	1
95	3	1	1	1	1
96	3	1	1	1	1
97	3	1	1	1	1
98	3	1	1	1	1
99	3	1	1	1	1
100	3	1	1	1	1

Begins with moderate
 breeze and pleasant w.
 at 2 PM the weather
 begins to look black to
 the NW - at 3 single
 swift the top sails &
 hundred top gallant sails
 at 5 the wind came to
 the time the mountains - at
 9 was much
 and they were
 downwind
 I never
 knew my at 11 am double reef the
 through them
 four and main top sail

100	104	88	68	100	104	88	68
100	104	88	68	100	104	88	68

No observation this day
 of any kind

Longitude from the last
 61° 40' 00" 63.06

2. German from Handel's opera, Act - 30
Page 40

Wentley March 26th 1797

Remarks between Camm
and Bermudez Islands

1845

[illegible]

4

[illegible]

704			
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1	July	100	0
---	------	-----	---

3 20 - 12510 -

...

Σ πρωτη με ο

4	28
---	----

1847

cons det ⁱⁿ let ^{let} ^{berry}
als ^{als} ⁷³ ^{ins}

1280	55	44	22' 16"	39' 46"	44	15' 14"
------	----	----	---------	---------	----	---------

128.0	30	4.3	4	22.16	22.16	41	65.17	6
-------	----	-----	---	-------	-------	----	-------	---

Abundance the sun in morn

the N. W. - Line.

declin. 21° 15' N.

March 24 month, when

The Lat^d is 32° N North.

London 1841

Longhick by 6A-6309a-

Begins with light
wind and cloudy weather
at 11. at night keep the
Ship away N.W. and from
that too W.W. was not to
cross the Latitude of 30° N.
before day light
as the weather was very
cloudy - all though ours
are degree to the N. and
ward of it - at day light
haul to N.W. 1/2 S.W.
Nothing of the Island
before. At midday the
wind veers southerly
but moderate -

24. Journal from Throule to below 4th 34
alt 44

Monday March 30 1794 from between Bermuda

11 1/2 These winds return, and America

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

1 3/4 1/2 N by W wh.

Begin with fresh
breeze and very flow
and large sea
under close reef to wind
at half past 4. m. as
the distance that it takes
to determine the longitude

Time at London	at Lond.	at Lond.	at Lond.
4.47.50	26.00	9.29	12.30.00
35.00	5.16	16.46	36.30
4.32.35	25.38	9.24	12.36.25
4.27	25.38	9.24	15.15
4.28.34	25.34	10.17	12.1.00

Then bore 15.48 Decr 44.44

Dist at greenwich at 7.36.54.34
in longitude 3.00.19 58.15.15

Time at London 9.12.05

Time at ship 4.28.34

difference meridian 4.45.31

in degrees at noon 72.08.20

yesterday observation by

CC at this noon 72.42

the mean of the observation mean

yesterday and today is at

noon - CC * 69.55.20

cor	2.5	21	60	16	28	21	2.19
with	90	90	00	21.3	32.300		64.34

Observed 3 m. alt to be 55.50

declin 15.52 north whence

the Lat^d is 37.55

the mean of the observation

yesterday and today is at

noon - CC * 69.55.20

A Current from the date to learn Feb 26
 Dec 40

Monday April 5th 1844

Remarks between
 Bermuda & America

11 15th coffee wind occur

Began fine breeze and
 heavy weather - at 6 pm

2 6th 12th

Spoke a Brig from Little

3 6th

in Scotland 22 days out here
 to Baltimore - at 9 pm carried

4 1st 2nd 12th

away the main top gallant
 mast just before the rigging

5 1st 1st 1st

in the ship's hall. turn the
 wheel, too and sent down the

6 1st 1st 1st

fore one after getting the
 yard down and sent the fore

7 1st 1st 1st

top gallant mast up with and
 sent one of the ship's top

8 1st 1st 1st

gallant mast up forward
 which kept them empty

9 1st 1st 1st

until 2nd pm at 2 sounder
 in 33 fathoms water in

10 1st 1st 1st

the South channel
 and very foggy

11 1st 1st 1st

12 1st 1st 1st

13 1st 1st 1st

14 1st 1st 1st

15 1st 1st 1st

16 1st 1st 1st

17 1st 1st 1st

18 1st 1st 1st

19 1st 1st 1st

20 1st 1st 1st

21 1st 1st 1st

22 1st 1st 1st

23 1st 1st 1st

24 1st 1st 1st

25 1st 1st 1st

26 1st 1st 1st

Course Direct to the
 N 1/4 W 90 S 1/4 E 29

11.16 39 68.13

No observation this day
 being foggy

Amplitude by the mean
 of the last set of lunar obser-

vation brought on to this
 noon Oct - taken 31st 69.28 W

From Puerto Rico to Salem Feb 27 1847

Monday April 2nd 1847

Hour	Bar	Wind	Current
1 2	67.2	N	2
2 2	66.8		
3 2			
4 2			
5 2			
6 2			
7 2	64.5		
8 2			
9 2			
10 2			
11 2	East		
12 2			
1 1	67.2		0
2 1			
3 1			
4 1			
5 4 1			
6 4 1			
7 4	North		
8 6	NW		
9 6 1	NW		
10 6 1	NW		
11 6 1			
12 6 1			

Bar	Lat	Long	Hour
67.2	32.5	42.10	5 6.30

Observed from meridian
alt. 66. 32. 50 L. 6. 00
5. 15 north whence Lat
is 32. 5 North
longitude 66. 32. 50

Run between Bermuda and
America

Begins foggy wind variable
at 4 reef top sails & hands
top gullant sails - at 10 the
weather clears off at 11 pm
the weather clears off & obs
the altitude of the Polar *
to be 39. 35 the sun out
of table 1. 47
40. 22
dip 4 41. 18 Lat at

11 o'clock pm - at the same
time in 22 fathoms water
on St Georges bank
at 4 am a fine breeze
Spring up from the S.E.
at 8 am the water very
much cleared - at 10 the
water quite blue - lying
off the bank -
fine clear -

A Comant from Mount to Salem ^{July 38} July 48 days from
 Monday April 9th 1791

11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30

Remontes between 3rd
 gorges bank & Salem
 Begins with fine (muse
 and at 4 PM landed M1
 sail at 6 double. sail
 the top sails and down top
 gallant yards - at 8 hauled
 the top sails and by by -
 as the weather being very
 dark & rainy - beginning
 lightning after 10 PM. on
 made sail or bene away
 at 2 set double reef fore
 and main top sail at 4
 as the wind shifted at west
 and begin to blow very
 hard and be very cold under
 the fore and main top
 sails again in doing it the
 people in
 the storboard watch were
 very much beat out the
 weather being so very
 cold - after which lay
 by under fore sail &
 main stay sail -

Longtude in 6th last set
 of lunar observation 70° 35'
 11' 62" 35' 51" 42' 46" 42' 40" 46' 46" 46"
 Observed mth altitude to be 52° 32'
 Limit. and declination 5° 30' north
 whence the Lat is 42° 46' N
 Longtude in 6th last set
 of lunar observation 70° 35'

St. Giovanni from Acunite to Salem July 9
anc 49

Doc 47

Thursday April 15 1844

2nd between St George

H. 57th. C. 1/2. Wines & Oil.

Bank & Salem

7
2 Lying by wind

3 at W. S. W. up N. 88.

4
1

6 hours — W 3/4 W 2 to W 1/2

8.

9 Aug 8 - 2 miles per

10. hour - 10 56 8 -

[illegible]

21. *... ..*

the — the

[illegible]

76				
81				

[illegible]

(1) = 60	201	14	10	28	11	in 10
----------	-----	----	----	----	----	-------

160-E 9A	13:26	42:38	42:31 35'	61:57
----------	-------	-------	-----------	-------

Received the Mrs. Merriam

at 1/2 + 1/4 to 60 3,3103 1/2 limb - 0

Accumulation in 23 months, as the

the rate is 42:38 month

1. 10. 1880

Begins with Land gulls flying
 by wadden fane & when they
 sail the weather very cold

Stone. Snow at 4 pm saw a
Moose near lying by with her
head to the south wind at 2

fine wind ship to the French
land - all night strong wind
and a very high sea

Snowy cold weather -
 at 7 am let the storm sail
 and fore topmast was set

As the wind hauled around it was
a very large sea running,
could not carry any more

Sail then the fore mizen
and fore top, mast and
ails at 10 were abanqued

To get these notes in order.
I will but it was so much
noose that I find it hard

again -

St Georges from Alacate to Salern Feb 47
alt 57

Saturday April 6th 1744

Rem between St Georges

banks & Salern

H	K	th	cor	wind	2
1	4	1	2.5	W	W
2	4	1			
3	4	1			
4	4	1			
5	4	1			
6	2	1			
7	2	1			
8	4	1			
9	4	1			
10	4	1			
11	4	1			
12	3	-		NW	
1	2	1			
2	2	1		NW	
3	2	1			
4	2	1			
5	2				
6	2				
7	2				
8	2				
9					
10					
11					
12					

Day	Oct	at	on	at	on	at	on	at	on

Measure from merid-
ian to the ship's L. Limb
O. Declin. C. 38 north whence
this Lat. is 42.78 north.

Begins pleasant weather several
Sail in sight mostly shoon
and brings all standing on the
same course with me. - at 1
Mile the Raice point Cape God
bone NW at 6 am saw Briggs
hill bearing NW by North
moderate wind variable but
Ship several times strong
current setting S 88° -
so much so that I could
not see the Eastern point
or any part of the land
that could be known -
the weather very warm
and hazy -

Trinity morning April 2. 1794

311 Saturday night at redoubt, came to an anchor in Salem harbour the weather very dark & went on shore & conversed with Mr Bowditch, and sent the boat off again and gave Mr Shaw ^{orders} the mate at Sun rise to fire a salute accordingly at sun rise 16 guns was fired - but it being Sunday morning it did not meet with Mr Denby's approbation. the thing was he knew what the price of brandy was so well to be pleased with the ship getting in and firing when he knew she had on board 5 or 6 hundred pipes - but he alleged his disapprobation was because it was on Sunday but if the price of brandy had been as high as it was six months before he would not have minded it being on the Lords day as they call it - but when people consent there means in any such kind & away upon any one who have stock of such things to cover it with they all very have uncalled for will make use of it to advantage.

What is a man's interest - what constitutes
 his god. the ultimate of his wishes his end of exist-
 ence - either that which on every occasion
 he communicate with the most unreserved
 cordiality or hides from every profane eye
 and ear with mysterious awe - to which
 he makes every other thing a mere app-
 endix - the vortex. the centre the com-
 panion point from which he sets out. on
 which he fixes. to which he irresistibly returns
 & that at the loss of which you may safely
 think him inconsolable - that which he
 rescues from the grips of danger with equal
 anxiety and boldness - The story of the prince
 and the prince is well known. he got at the
 best price in the artist's collection the
 prince indeed fine to be criss in the
 neighborhood - at the first view the
 artist abruptly left the prince and sent
 his darling his sister the woman prince

Proved a false one, but the Object of purchase
was said - The application is easy of thousands
it may be decided what Loss. what gain
would affect them most - this the Sage of Man-
-areth meant when he said where thy
Treasure is there will thy heart be also
The Object of your Love is your God -

Who is open without secrecy. generous without
waste. Secret without craft. humble without
meanings. bold without insolence. cautious without
timidity. regular yet not formal. mild yet
not timid. firm yet not tyrannical - is
made to pass the ordeal of honour friendship.

Virtues -

There is a negative class whose constant
aim is destruction who perpetually Labour
to molest & so imbibition - to detract from some
thing within us - those avoid if you can but
examine what they say - those for false
criticisms will often make you attend

to what else might have escaped observation
you can depend on no man on no friend but him
who can depend on himself - he only who acts
consequently to ward himself will act so to-
wards others and Man is forever the same
The same under every form in all situat-
ions and relations that admits of free and
unrestrained exertions the same regard
which you have for yourself you have
for others for nature for the same in-
visible Man who which you call god
who has witnessed one free and unre-
strained act of yours has witnessed a

who has done certain things and may
be expected to repeat them a thousand times

Let the degree of your faith be the me-
asure of your confidence

the thousandth part of a thousandth
of a man -

1835

He is vain proud & presuming who at, and after
every word he says, with open rolling eye
examines to the right and left what features
and what look he raises - 18-7

Of Low Spirits - May 302

all who have weak nerves are subject to
low spirits in a greater or less degree -
Generous diet, the cold bath, exercise - and
amusement - are the most likely means
to remove this complaint - it is greatly
increased by solitude and indulging gloomy
ideas - but may often be relieved by cheerful
company and sprightly amusements -
When low spirits are owing to weak relax-
ed state of the stomach and bowels - an
infusion of the Peruvian bark with cin-
nabar or nutmeg will be proper -
Steel joined with aromatics may likewise
in this case be used with advantage - but
riding and a proper diet are the most to
be depended on - when they rise from

from a faulting of the Stomach and intestines
or obstructions in the Hypochondriac viscera
aëtic purges will be proper. I have
sometimes known the Harrowgate Sulphur
water of service in this case -

When Low Spirits proceeds from Suppres-
sion of the menstrual or of the haemorrhoi-
dal fluid these evacuation may then
be restored or some other substituted in
their place: as issues - Setons - or the like
Dr. Whitt observes, that nothing has such
sudden good effects in this case as bleeding -
When Low Spirits have been brought on
by Long continued grief - Anxiety - or other
distress of mind agreeable company - variety
of amusement - and change of place especially
travelling into foreign countries will afford the
most certain relief.

Persons affected with Low Spirits should avoid
all kinds of excess especially of very in-
strong liquors - the moderate use of

of wine and strong liquors is by no means hurtful
 but when taken in excess they weaken the stom-
 ach irritate the humours and depress the spirit.
 This caution is the more necessary as the un-
 fortunate and melancholy often fly to strong
 liquors for relief by which means they never
 fail to precipitate their own destruction

Of Nervous Diseases pag 285 -

of all diseases incident to mankind those of the
 Nervous kind are the most complicated and
 difficult to cure - No man would not be suffi-
 cient to point out these various appearances - they
 imitate almost every disease - and are seldom alike
 in two different persons, or even in the same person
 at different times. Proteus like they are contin-
 ually changing shape - and upon every fresh at-
 tack the patient thinks he feels symptoms which
 he never felt before - Nor do they only affect
 the body - the mind likewise suffers and is
 often thereby rendered extremely weak and
 peevish the low spirits timorousness Melan-
 choly and sickness of temper which

which generally ^{thence} nervous disorders induce
many to believe that they are entirely diseases
of the mind - but this change of temper is rather
a consequence. than the cause of nervous diseases
Causes - Every thing that tends to relax or
weaken the body, disposes it to nervous disorders
as indolence, excessive venery drinking too
much tea or other weak watery Liquors warm
Frequent bleeding, purging, vomiting, &c. what
ever hinders the digesting, or prevents the
proper assimilation of the food has likewise
this effect - as long fasting, except in eating
or drinking? the use of wine, crude or un-
wholesome aliments an unfavourable posture
of the body &c -

Nervous disorders often proceed from intemperate
application to study - indeed few scholars perhaps
are entirely free from them Nor is this
at all to be wondered at. intense thinking not
only busy upon the spirits, but prevents
the person from taking proper exercise
by which means the digestion is impaired
the nourishment prevented - the solids.

not

which increase and the whole mass of humours solidated. Grief and disappointment likewise produce the same effect. I have known more nervous patients, who dated the commencement of their disorders from the loss of a husband a favorite child or from some disappointment in life, than from any other cause. in a word whatever weakens the body or depresses the spirits - may occasion nervous disorders - as unwholesome air want of sleep - great fatigue disagreeable apprehensions anxiety vexation &c -

Symptoms — We shall only mention some of the most general symptoms of these disorders as it will be both unuseful and endless to enumerate the whole. They generally begin with windy inflation or distentions of the stomach and intestines - the appetite and digestion are usually lost - yet sometimes there is an uncommon craving for food, and a quick digestion. the feces often turns sour on the stomach and the patient is troubled with vomiting of clear water, tough phlegm, or blackish colored liquor resembling the grounds of coffee - Excruciating pains are one often felt about

about the navel, attended with a rumbling, or
murmuring noise in the bowels. The body is
sometimes loose but more commonly bound, which
occasions a retention of wind and great uneasiness
the urine is sometimes in small quantity,
at other times very copious and quite clear —
There is a great tightness of the breast with
difficulty of breathing — violent palpitating of the heart
sudden flushings of heat in various parts of the body
at other times a sense of cold, as if water were poured
on them — flying pains in the arms and limbs —
pains in the back and belly, resembling those oc-
casioned by gravel — the pulse very variable, some-
times uncommonly slow and at other times very
quick — yawning, the hiccup frequent, sleeping in
a sense of suffocation, as if from a ball or lump
in the throat. Alternate fits of crying and convul-
sive laughing, the sleep is uneasy and seldom
refreshing, and the patient is often troubled with
the night-mare —

As the disease increases the patient is distressed
with head-ach, cramps and fixed pains in various
parts of the body the eyes are clouded and often
affected with pains and dryness. There is a

a noise in the ears. and often a dullness of hearing;
in short. the whole Animal functions are impa-
ired - The mind is disturbed on the most trivial
occasions. and is turned into the most perverse
conclusions inquietudes terror sadness anger
in diffidence & the patient is apt to entertain
wild imagination and extravagant fancies - the
memory becomes weak and the judgment fails -
- 83 - Being is more characteristic of this disease than
a constant dread of death - This renders those un-
happy persons who labour under it peevish -
they are impatient and apt to run from one
physician to another - which is one reason
why they seldom reap any benefit from me-
dicine. as they have not sufficient resolution to
persist in any one course till it has time to
produce its proper effects - They are like-
wise apt to imagine that they labour under
diseases from which they are quite free, and
are very angry if any one attempts to set
them right or laugh them out of these ridicu-
lous notions -

Regiment - Persons -

Persons afflicted with the nervous diseases
ought never to fast long - Their food should be
solid and nourishing but of easy digestion - fat
meat and heavy sauces are hurtful - all excess
should be carefully avoided - The ought never to
eat more at a time than they can easily digest.
but if they feel themselves weak and faint
between meals they ought to eat a bit of bread and
drink a glass of wine - Heavy suppers are to be
avoided - Though wine in excess enfeebles the body
and impairs the faculties of the mind yet taken
in moderation it strengthens the stomach
and promotes digestion - Wine and water is
very proper drink at meals - but if wine
lours on the stomach, or the patient is much
troubled with wind branny and water will
answer better. Every thing that is windy
or hinders digestion must be avoided all
weak and warm liquors are hurtful as tea
Coffee - punch &c - People may find a temp-
orary relief in the use of those. but they

10

they always increase. the Malady, as they
weaken the Stomach and hurt digestion —
Therefore all things, drinks are, to be avoided, what
ever immediate ease the patient may feel from
the use of ardent spirits, they are sure to
aggravate the malady, and prove certain poison
at last. These cautions are more necessary
in most nervous people are peculiarly fond
of tea and Ardent Spirits — to the use of which
many of them fall victims —

Exercise in nervous disorders is superior to all
medicines — Riding on horse back is generally
esteemed the best, as it gives motion to the
whole body, without fatiguing it. I have known
some patients however with whom walking
succeeded better and others who were most re-
lieved by riding in a carriage, every
one ought to use, that which he finds most
convenient — Long voyages have an excellent
effect — and to those who have sufficient constitution
a Long journey or voyage, is of much more

more advantage than rising short journeys
 near homes. a cool and dry air is proper as it braci-
 es, and invigorates the whole body - few things tend
 more to relax and enervate, than hot air especially
 that which is rendered so by greater fires or stoves
 in small apartments - But when the stomach
 or bowels are weak, the body ought to be well
 guarded against colds especially in winter by
 wearing a thin flannel waistcoat next the skin
 - This will keep up an equal perspiration
 and defend the alimentary canal from many
 impressions to which it would otherwise be
 subject upon every sudden change from warm
 to cold weather - Rubbing the body frequently
 with a flesh brush, or a coarse linen cloth is
 likewise beneficial as it promotes the circula-
 tion - perspiration &c - persons who have weak
 menas ought to rise early, and take exercise
 before breakfast as lying too long a bed can
 not fail to relax the solids - They ought like-
 wise to be diverted - and to be kept as easy

easy and cheap as possible. There is not any
thing which hurts the nervous system or weakens
the digestive powers more than fear grief or
anxiety —
Medicines — Though nervous diseases are seldom
radically cured — yet these symptoms may sometimes
be alleviated, and the patients life rendered at
least more comfortable by proper medicines —
When the patient is costive he ought to take
a little rubarb or some other mild purgative
and should never suffer his body to be long bound,
all strong and violent purgatives are however
to avoided as dose jalap &c — I have generally
seen an infusion of senna and rhubarb in
Lunenburg answer very well. This may be made
of any strength and taken in such quantities as
the patient finds necessary — when digestion
is bad, or the stomach relaxed and weak the
the following infusion of Peruvian bark
and other bitters may be used with advantage —
Take of Peruvian bark and an ounce gentian
root orange peel and coriander seed of each half
an ounce — Let these ingredients be well

well bruised in a mortar and infused in a bottle
of brandy or Rum for the space of five days
or six - a table Spoonful of the Strained Liquor
- or may be taken in half a glass of water an hour
before breakfast dinner and supper -

Few things tend more to strengthen the nervous
System than cold bathing. This practice idly
persisted in will produce very extraordinary
effects - but when the Liver or other viscera
are obstructed, or otherwise unfirm, the cold
bath is improper it is therefore to be used
with very great caution - The most proper
seasons for it are summer and autumn -
it will be sufficient especially for persons
of a spare habit, to go into the cold bath
three times a week - if the patient be weak-
ened by it, or feels chilly for a long time
after coming out, it is improper in
patients affected with wine I have always
observed the greatest benefit from the ex-
tr of vitriol - it may be taken in the

14

The Quantity of fifteen Twenty or thirty drops
twice or thrice a day in a glass of water - This
bath expels wind strengthens the Stomach and
promotes the digestion —
Opia's are generally extolled in maladies. but as
they only palliate the symptoms and generally
after wounds increase the disease we should advise
people to be extremely sparing in the use of
them lest habit render them at last abso-
lutely necessary — it would be an easy matter
to enumerate many medicines which have been
established for relieving Nervous disorders - but who
ever wishes for thorough cure must expect
it from regimen alone - we shall therefore
omit mentioning more medicines and again
recommend the strictest attention to diet and
Exercise and Amusements —

Of Vomiting Page. 372 -

From the delicate state of children, and the great
Sensibility of these organs vomiting or loosness
may be induced by any thing that irritates the nerves
of the Stomach or intestines. Hence these disorders.

are much more common in childhood than in the more advanced period of life - They are seldom however dangerous and ought never to be considered as diseases unless when they are violent or continue so long as to exhaust the strength of the patient. Vomiting may be excited by an over quantity of food - by food that is of such a nature as to irritate the nerves of the stomach too much - or by the Sensibility of the nerves being so much increased as to render them unable to bear the stimulus of even the mildest element -

When vomiting is occasioned by too much food it ought to be promoted - as the cure will depend upon clearing the stomach. This may be done either by a few grains of ipecacuanha, or a weak solution of emetic tartar as mentioned before - when it is owing to food of an acid or irritating quality the diet ought to be changed and thinners of a milder nature substituted in its stead -

When vomiting proceeds from an increased degree of sensibility or too great an irritability of the nerves of the stomach such medicines

Medicines as to have a tendency to brace and
strengthen that organ. and to abate its sensibility
must be used. The first of those intentions
may be answered by a slight infusion of the per-
uvian bark with the addition of a little rhaubarb
and orange peel - and the second by the fine
draughts to which a few drops of Liquid Laudanum
may be occasionally added -
in obstinate remittents the operations of internal
medicines may be assisted by aromatic fomenta-
tions made with wine applied warm to the pit
of the Stomach - or the use of the Stomach plaster
with the addition of a little Theriaca -

Spitting of blood Page 230

We mean here to treat of that discharge of blood from the
Lungs only which is called an haemoptoe or spitting of
blood persons of a tender make and a lax fibre who
have long necks and short longest. and generally ath-
-etic people before they arrive at the prime or
middle period of life - it is a common observation that
those who have been subject to bleeding at the nose when
young are afterwards most liable to an haemoptoe -

CASES - An haemoptoe may proceed from
excess of blood. from a peculiar weakness of lungs

Lungs or a bad conformation of the breast - it is often occasioned by excessive drinking, running, wrestling, singing or speaking aloud - such as have weak lungs ought to avoid all violent exertions of the ~~voice~~ ^{lungs} organ as they value life - They should like wise guard against violent passion excessive drinking and every thing that occasions a rapid circulation of the blood -

This disease may likewise proceed from wounds of the lungs those may either be received from without or they may be occasioned by hard bodies getting into the wind pipes and so falling down upon the lungs and hurting that tender organ - The obstruction of any customary evacuation may occasion a pitting of blood - as neglect of bleeding or purging at the usual season, the stoppage of the bleeding piles in men or the menses in women &c - it may likewise proceed from a polypus - Scirrhus concretion or any thing that obstructs the circulation of the blood in the lungs - it is often the affect a long and violent cough in which case it is generally the forerunner of a consumption - A violent degree of cold suddenly applied to the external parts of the body will occasion an haemoptoe - it may likewise be occasioned by breathing air which is too much rarified to be able properly

propensity to expand the ^{the} Lungs - This is often the case with those who work in hot places as furnaces, glass houses or the like - it is likewise said to happen to such as ascend to the top of very high mountains as the peak of Teneriff &c -

Spitting of blood is not always to be considered as a primary disease - it is often only a symptom and in some diseases, not an unfavourable one - This is the case in pharyngitis, peripneumonies and Quinry, often fevers - in dropsy, scurvy or consumption, it is also a symptom and shows that the Lungs are ulcerated -

Symptoms - Spitting of blood is generally preceded by a sense of weight and oppression of the breast, a dry tickling cough, hoarseness, and a difficulty of breathing - Sometimes it is ushered in with shivering, coldness of the extremities, costiveness, great lassitude, fatulence, pain of the back and Loins &c - as these shew a general stricture upon the vessels and tendency of the blood to inflammation they are commonly the forerunners of a very copious discharge - The above symptoms do not attend a discharge of blood from the gums or fauces by which means those may always be distinguished from an haemoptoe - Sometimes the blood that is spit up is thin and of a florid red colour and at other times

sometimes it is thick and of a dark or blackish colour - nothing however can be inferred from this circumstance - but that the blood has lain a longer or shorter time in the lungs before it was discharged - Spitting of blood in a strong healthy person of a sound constitution is not very dangerous - but when it attacks the the tender and delicate or persons of a weak Lax fibre it is with difficulty removed - when it proceeds from a scirrhus or polypus of the Lungs it is bad the danger is greater when the discharge proceeds from the rupture of a large vessel than of a small one - when the extravasated blood is not spit up - but lodges in the breast it corrupts and greatly increases the danger - when the blood proceeds from an ulcer in the Lungs it is generally fatal -

Regimen - The patient ought to be kept cool and easy every thing heats the body & quickens the circulation & increases the danger - the mind ought likewise to be soothed and every occasion of exciting the passions avoided - The diet should be soft cooling and slender as rice boiled with milk - small broths barley gruel panada &c The diet in this case can scarce be too low - Even water gruel is sufficient to support the patient may drink milk and water barley water whey

when better milk and such like - Every
thing however should be drunk cold and in small
quantities at a time - he should observe the strict-
est silence or at least speak with a very low
voice. — Medicine — This like the other
involuntary discharge of blood ought not to be
suddenly stopped by astringent medicine more
mischievous is often done by those than if it were
suffered to go on - it may however proceed
so far as to weaken the patient and even en-
danger his life in which case proper means
must be used for restraining it —

The loopy should be kept open by laxative
diet - as roasted apples stewed prunes and such
like - if those should not have the desired
effect - a tea spoonful of the lenitive electuary
may be taken twice or thrice a day as it is
found necessary - if the bleeding proves violent
ligatures may be applied to the extremities
as directed for bleeding at the nose - if the patient
be hot or feverish bleeding and small dose of nitre
may be given - a scruple or half a drachm of
nitre may be taken in a cup of his ordinary
drink twice or thrice a day - his drink may
likewise be sharpened with acids as juice of
Lemon or a few drops of the spirit of vitriol

vitriol or he may take frequently a cup of the
tincture of roses — Bathing the feet and
legs in Luke warm water has likewise a very
good effect in this disease — Opium too are
sometimes beneficial but these must be ad-
ministrated with caution — ten or twelve dr-
ops of Laudanum may be given in a cup
of barley water twice a day and continued
for some time provided they be found bene-
ficial — The conserve of roses is likewise
a very good medicine in this case provided
it be taken in sufficient quantity and long
enough persisted in — it may be taken
to the quantity of three or four ounces a day
and if the patient be troubled with a cough
it should be made into an electuary with
balsamic Syrup and a little of the Syrup of
Poppies — if stronger astringents be necessary
fifteen or twenty drops of the elixir of vitri-
ol may be given in a glass of wine three or
four times a day — Those who are subject
to frequent returns of this disorder should
avoid all excess — Their diet should be light
and cool consisting chiefly of milk and

and vegetables. Above ^{all} let them beware
of vigorous efforts at the body - and violent
agitations of the mind

Vomiting of Blood - Aug 233

This is not so common as the other discharges
of blood which have already been mentioned - but it
is very dangerous and requires particular attention.

Vomiting of blood is generally preceded by pain
of the stomach sickness fainting fits -

This disease is sometimes periodical. in which case it
is less dangerous. It often proceeds from an obstruction
of the Menstrues in women and sometimes from the
stoppage of the haemorrhoidal flux in men -

it may be occasioned by any thing that greatly
stimulate or wounds the stomach as strong vomits
or purges acrid poisons sharp or hard substances
taken into the stomach &c - it is often the effect
of obstructions in the Liver the Spleen or some
of the other viscera - it may likewise proceed
from external violence as blows bruises or from
any of the causes which produce inflammation
in hysteric women vomiting of blood is very common
but by no means a dangerous symptom -

a Great part of the danger in this disease arises
from the extravasated blood lodging in the bowels
and becoming putrid by which means a dysentery

a dysentery or putrid ^{fever} may be occasioned
The best way of preventing this is to keep the body
gently open by frequently exhibiting emollient
Systers—Purges must not be given till the
Discharge is stopt otherwise they will irritate
the Stomach and increase the disorder—all the
Food and drink must be of a mild cooling nature
and taken in small quantities—Even drinking
cold water has some times proved a remedy—but
it will succeed better when sharpened with the
weak Spirits of vitriol—when there are
signs of an inflammation bleeding may be
necessary—but the patients weakness will
seldom permit it—opiates may be use. but
they must be given in very small doses as four or
five drops of Symplic Laudanum twice or thrice
a day after the discharge is over as the patients
generally troubled with gripes are af-
fected by the acrimony of the blood lodged in
the intestines gentle purges will be necessary—

Of the Head Ache &c &c—

Aches and Pains proceed from very different causes
and may affect any part of the body—but we shall now
- our notice only which occur most frequently, and

and are attended with the ^{greatest} danger -

When the head ach is lighter and affects a particular part of the head only it is called cephalalgia - when the whole head is affected cephalaea - and when on one side only hemicrania - A fixed pain in the forehead which may be covered with the end of the thumb is called the Scurv hysterica -

There are also other distinctions - Sometimes the pain is internal - Sometimes external - Sometimes it is an original disease and at other times only symptomatic - When the head ach proceeds from a habitious habit - the pain is very acute and throbbing with a considerable heat of the part affected - When from a cold phlegmatic habit the patient complains of a dull heavy pain and has a sense of coldness in the part - This kind of head ach is some times attended with a degree of stupidity or folly - whatever obstructs the free circulation of the blood through the vessels of the head may occasion a head ach - in persons of full habit - who abound with blood or other humours - the head ach often proceeds from the suppression of the customary evacuations as bleeding at the nose sweating of the feet &c. it may likewise proceed from any cause that determines a great flux of blood towards the head for a long time - whatever prevents the return of the blood from the head will likewise occasion a head ach - as looking long obliquely at any object wearing any thing tight about the neck or the like - When a head ach proceeds from a stoppage of

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of a purring at the nose. there is a heavy obtuse pressing pain in the fore part of the head in which there seems to be such a weight that the patient can scarce hold up. When it is occasioned by the curtic matter of the venereal disease it generally affects the skull and often produces a caries of the bones — Sometimes the head ach. proceed from the repulsion or retrocession of the gout. the corysialia — the small pox. measles etc. or other eruptive diseases or indigestion — insomnion or emptiness will often also occasion head ach — I have often seen instances of this in nurses who gave suck too long or who did not take a sufficient quantity of solid food —

There is likewise a most violent fixed constant and almost intolerable head ach. which occasions great debility both of body and mind prevents sleep destroys the appetite. causes a vertigo dimness of sight a noise in the ears. convulsions epileptic fits and sometimes vomiting costiveness coldness of the extremities &c — The head ach is often symptomatic in continual and intermitting fevers especially quartans — it is likewise a very common symptom in hysteric and hypochondriac complaints — When a head ach attends an acute fever with pale urine it is an unfavourable symptom — in excessive head ach coldness of the extremities is a bad sign — when the disease

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disease continues long - and very violent it often
terminate in blindness and apoplexy dizziness
vertigo - the hoarse speech &c -

in this disease the cool regimen in general
is to be observed the diet ought to consist in such
emollient substance as will correct the acrimony
of the humours and keep the body open - as apples
boiled in milk spinach - turnips - and such like -
The drink ought to be detesting - as barley water
infusion of mild mucilaginous vegetables decoctions
and Legs ought to be kept warm and frequently
bathed in luke warm water - The head should be
shaved and bathed with water and vinegar - The
patient ought as much as possible to keep in an erect
posture and not to lie with the head too low -

When the head ach is owing to excess of blood or an
hot bilious constitution bleeding is necessary -

The patient may be bled in the jugular vein
and the operation repeated if there be occasion -
cupping also on the application of leeches to the
temples and behind the ears will be of service -
after wounds a blistering plaster may be applied
to the neck behind the ears or to any part of the
head that is most affected - in some cases it will be
proper to blister the whole head - in persons of
a gross habit issues or perpetual blister will be
of service - The body ought likewise to be kept open
by gentle laxatives - But when the Head ach
proceeds from a copious vitiated Serum stagnating

inflaming in the menbrane. either within
or without the Skull with a dull heavy continued
pain which will neither yield to bleeding nor to
Laxatives then more powerful purgative are neces-
sary - as pills made of aloes resin of jalop or the like
it will also be necessary in this case to blister
the whole head and keep the back part of neck
open for considerable time by a superficial blister
When head ach is occasioned by the stoppage of
a running at the nose the patient frequently
smells to a bottle of volatile salts - he may like-
wise take snuff or any thing that will irrit-
ate the nose so as to promote a discharge from
it as the herb mastich ground &c -

A Hemicrania especially a periodical one
is generally owing to a foulness of the stomach
for which gentle vomits must be administered
as also purges of rhubarb - After the bowels have
been sufficiently cleared chaly beat water and
such bitters as strengthen the stomach - will be
necessary - A periodical Headach has been cured
by wearing a piece of flannel over the fore head
during the night - When the Head ach arises from
a vitiated state of the humours as in the scurvy
and venereal disease the patient after proper
evacuations must drink freely of the decoction

Decoction of woods or the decoction of *senega* with
raisins and liquorice - These promote pers-
piration, sweeten the humours and if duly perfi-
ned in will produce very happy effects -

When a collection of matter is felt under the skin
it must be discharged by incision otherwise it
will render the cure various -

When the Head ach is so intolerable as to endanger
the patient life or is attended with continual watching
& recourse must be had to opiates - There after pro-
per evacuation by clisters or mild purgatives may
be applied both externally and internally - The
affected part may be rubbed with Bates linchne
balsam or a cloth dipped in it may be applied to
the part - The patient may at the same time take twen-
ty drops of Laudanum in a cup of roberian or penny
royal tea twice or thrice a day. This is only to be
done in case of extreme pain - Proper evacuation
ought always to accompany and follow the use of
opiates + - When the patient cannot bear the
loss of blood his feet ought frequently to be bath-
ed in lukewarm water and well rubbed with
acoars cloth - Cataplasms with mustard or hor-
senadish ought likewise to be applied to them.
This course is peculiarly necessary when the
pain proceeds from a gouty humour affecting

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affecting the head — when the head ach is
occasioned by greete heat hard Labour or violent
exercise of any kind it may be allayed by
cooling medicines — as the saline draught
with nitre and the like — A Little of wards
essence drops into the palm of the Hand and
applied to the fore head will some times
remove a violent head ach and also will do better
when applied in the same manner —

Of the Tooth ach — page 248

This disease is so well known that it needs
that no description — it has great affinity with
the rheumatism and often succeeds pain of the
shoulders and other parts of the body —
it may proceed from obstructed perspiration
or any of the other causes of inflammation —
I have often known the tooth ach occasioned
by neglecting some part of the usual covering
of the head — by setting with the head bare —
as an open window or exposing it any how to a
draught of cold air — Food or drink taken either
too hot or too cold is very hurtful to the teeth
great quantities of sugar or other sweetmeats
are likewise hurtful nothing is more de-
structive to the teeth than cracking nuts
or chewing any kind of hard substance —

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Substance. picking the teeth with pins
needles or any thing that may hurt the organ-
ism with which they are covered does great
mischief - as the tooth is sure to be spoiled
whenever the air gets into it & swelling we-
men are very subject to the tooth ach esp-
ecially during the first three months of
pregnancy - The tooth ach often proceeds from
scurbutic humours affecting the gums - in
this case the teeth are sometimes wasted
and fall out without any considerable de-
gree of pain - The more immediate cause
of the tooth ach is a rotten or carious tooth -
in order to relieve the tooth ach we must fir-
st endeavour to lessen the flux of humours
to the part affected - This may be done by m-
ild purgatives scraping the gums or appl-
ying Leeches to them and bathing the feet
frequently with water - The perspiration
ought likewise to be promoted by drinking
freely of weak wine whey or other diluting
liquors with small doses of nitre - Vomits
too have often an exceeding good effect in the tooth
ach. it is seldom safe to administer opiates
or any kind of heating medicines - or even to
draw a tooth till proper evacuation have
been premised - and those alone will often

often affect the cure - if this Swell and the
pain and inflammation still increases a sup-
-puration may be expected. to promote which
a roasted fig should be held between the gums
and the cheek - bags filled with baked cham-
-omile flowers of Doer. or the like. may
be applied near the part affected with a
great a degree of warmth as the patient
can bear. and renewed as they grow cool -
The patient may likewise receive the Ste-
-ams of warm water into the mouth through an
inverted funnel or by holding his head over
the mouth of a barninger filled with warm
water &c. - Such things as promote the
discharge of Saliva or cause the patient
to spit are generally of service - for this
purpose bitter hot or pungent vegetables
may be chewed - as gentian columbo aromati-
-cus or Bellitony of Spain - Allen recommends
the root of yellow water flower de Luce in
in this case - This root may either be rub-
-bed upon the tooth or a Little of it chewed -
Brooks says he hardly ever knew it
fail to ease the tooth ach - it ought however
to be used with caution - Many other

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Other herbs roots - and seeds are recommen-
ded for curing the tooth ach. as the leaves
or roots of melleoid or yarrow chewed to-
acco smoking or chewing. - Thues acre or the
Seed of mustard chewed &c. - These bitter hot
and pungent things by exciting a great flow
of saliva frequently gave ease in the tooth
ach - Opium relieves the tooth ach - For this
purpose a little cotton wet with Laudanum
may be held between the teeth. or a piece
of sticking plaster about the bigness of a shi-
ling with a bit of opium in the middle of it
of a size not to prevent the sticking of the
other - may be laid on the temporal artery
where the pulsation is most sensible -
De la Motte affirms that in a few cases when
- this will not give relief - if there be
a hollow tooth a small pill made of equal
parts of camphire and opium put into the
hollow - is often beneficial - when this cannot be done
the hollow tooth may be filled with gum mastice
wax - Res or any substance that will stick in it
and keep out the external air -
Ties applications give more relief in the tooth ach
than blistering - these may be applied between
the sinners - but made so large as to cover a

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a great part of the lower jaw. After all when a tooth is carious it is often impossible to remove all the pain without extracting it and as a spoiled tooth never becomes sound again it is prudent to draw it soon lest it should affect the rest. Tooth drawing like bleeding is very much practiced by Mechanics as well as persons of the medical profession. The operation however is not without danger and ought always to be performed with care. A person unacquainted with the structure of the parts will be in danger of hurting the jaw bone ^{or} of drawing a sound tooth instead of a rotten one. (This may always be prevented by the operation striking upon the tooth with any piece metal as this never fails to excite the pain in the carious tooth.

When the tooth ach returns periodically and the pain chiefly affects the gums it may be cured by the bark. Some pretend to have found great benefit in the tooth ach from the application of an artificial magnet to the affected tooth. we shall not attempt to succeed in its mode of operation. but if it be found to answer though only in particular cases it certainly deserves a trial. as it is attended with and cannot do any harm. Electricity has likewise been recommended and particular instruments have

have been invented for sending a shock through the affected tooth - Persons who have returns of the toothach at certain seasons as Spring and autumn might often prevent it by taking a purge at those times -

Keeping the teeth clean has no doubt a tendency to prevent the toothach - the best method of doing this is to wash them daily with salt and water a decoction of the bark - or with cold water alone - All brushing and scraping of the teeth is dangerous and unless it be performed with great care, does mischief -

Pain of the Stomach page 247 -

This may proceed from various causes - as indigestion - wind the acrimony of the bile - Stomachic acid or poisonous substance taken into the stomach &c - it may likewise be occasioned by worms - The Suppression of customary evacuations - a translation of the gouty Matter to the stomach the bowels &c -

Women in the decline of life are very liable to pains of the stomach and bowels especially such as are affected with hysterical complaints - it is likewise very common to hypochondriac men of sedentary and luxurious life - in such persons it often proves so extremely obstinate as to baffles all the powers of medicine - when the pain of the stomach is most violent after eating there is reason to suspect that it proceeds from some fault either in the digestion or the food - in this case the patient ought

ought to change his diet. till he finds what
kind of food agrees best with his Stomach and should
continue chiefly to use it - if a change of diet does
not remove the complaint - the patient may take
a gentle vomit and afterwards a dose or two of rhubarb.
He likewise to take an infusion of chamomile
flowers or some other Stomachic either either
in wine or water. I have often known exercise
remove this complaint especially riding or a long
journey on horseback or in a carriage -
When a pain of the Stomach proceeds from flatulen-
cy in the patient is constantly belching up wind
and feels an uneasy distention of the Stomach after
meals - This is most deplorable disease and is
scarcely ever cured - in general the patient
ought to avoid all windy diet and every thing that
bours on the Stomach as greens - roots &c - This rule
however admits of some exceptions - there are
many instances of persons very much troubled
with wind who have received great benefit from
* eating panche pease though that grain is generally
supposed to be of a windy nature -

This complaint may likewise be greatly re-
lieved by labour especially digging - reaping
mowing - or any kind of active employment by
which the bowels are alternately compressed
and dilated the most obstinate case of this kind
I ever met with was in a person of a sedentary

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a sedentary occupation whence I ascribed after he
had tried every kind of medicine in vain to
turn gardener - which he did and has ever since
enjoyed good health - when a pain of the Stomach
is occasioned by the swallowing of acrid or poison-
ous substances they must be discharged by vom-
it. this may be excited by bitter or other
soft things. which sheath and defend the Stomach
from the acrimony of its contents - when pain
of the stomach proceeds from a translocation of gouty
matter. warm cordials are necessary as generous
wine, French brandy &c - some have drank a whole
bottle of brandy or rum in this case. in few hours
without being in the least intoxicated or even feeling
the stomach warmed by it - it is impossible to
ascertain the quantities necessary upon those oc-
asions - This must be left to the feelings and discre-
tion of the patient - The safer way however is not
to go too far - when there is an inclination to vomit
it may be promoted by drinking an infusion of
chamomile flowers or cordus benedictus -
if pain of the stomach proceeds from the stoppage
of customary evacuations, bleeding will be necessary
especially in sanguine and very full habit -
it will likewise be of use to keep the body gently
open by mild purgatives - as rhubarb or senna &c -
When this disease affects women, in the decline of life
after the stoppage of menses making an issue in

in the leg or arm will be of peculiar service when the disease is occasioned by worms. They must be destroyed or expelled by such means as are recommended in the following section —

When the Stomach is greatly relaxed and the digestion bad which often occasions flatulencies — the chain of vitriol will be of singular service — Fifteen or twenty drops of it may be taken in a glass of wine or water twice or thrice a day —

Persons afflicted with flatulency are generally unhappy unless they be taken some purgative medicines — These though they may give immediate ease tend to weaken and relax the Stomach and bowels and consequently increase the disorder —

The best method is to mix purgatives and Stomachics together — Equal parts of Peruvian bark and rhubarb may be infused in brandy or wine and taken in such quantity as to keep the body gently open —

* Those are prepared by steeping or soaking peas and afterwards drying them in a pot or kiln till they be quite hard they may be used at pleasure.

Of the jaundice page 252 —

This disease is first observable in the white of the eye which appears yellow — Afterwards the whole skin puts on a yellow appearance — The urine too is of a saffron hue and dies a white cloth of the

the same colour - There is likewise a species of this disease called the black jaundice -

Causes -

The immediate cause of the jaundice is an obstruction of the bile. The remote or occasional causes are the bites of poisonous animals, as the viper mad dog &c - The hectic or hysterical calm violent passion as grief - anger - &c - Strong purges or vomits will likewise occasion the jaundice - Sometimes it proceeds from obstinate agues - or from that disease being prematurely stopped by astringent medicines - in infants it is often occasioned by the meconium not being sufficiently purged off - Pregnant women are very subject to it - it likewise a symptom in several kinds of fever - Catching cold or stoppage of customary evacuation as the menses, the bleeding piles &c - will occasion the jaundice -

Symptoms - The patient at first complains of excessive weariness, and has great aversion to every kind of motion. his skin is dry and he generally feels a kind of itching or prickling pain over the whole body - The stools are of a whitish or clay colour, and the urine as was observed above, is yellow the breathing is difficult and the patient complains of an unusual load or oppression on the breast - There is a heat in the nostrils, a bitter taste in the mouth loathing of food sickness at the stomach vomiting flatulency and other symptoms of

of indigestion - if the patient be young and the disease (complicated with neither malady). it is seldom dangerous - but in old people - where it continues long, returns frequently, or is complicated with the dropsy or hypochondriac symptoms. it generally proves fatal the black jaundice is more dangerous than the yellow.

Regimen - The diet should be cool, light and diluting consisting chiefly of ripe fruits and mild vegetables - as apples boiled or roasted. stewed prunes. preserved plums boiled spinach &c. - veal or chicken broth with light bread and likewise very proper. many have been cured by living almost wholly for some time on raw eggs - The drink should be butter milk whey sweetened with honey or decoctions of cool opening vegetable or marsh mallow roots with Licorice &c. The patient should take as much exercise as he can bear either on horse back or in a carriage. - walking running and even jumping are likewise proper provided he can bear them without pain. - and there be no symptoms of inflammation - patients have been often cured of this disease by long

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a Long journey after medicines had proved ineffectual - Amusement one likewise a great use in the jaundice - the disease is often occasioned by a sedentary life - joined to a dull melancholy disposition - whatever therefore tends to promote the circulation and to cheer the spirits must have a good effect as dancing laughing singing &c -

Medicine - if the patient be young of a full sanguine habit and complains of pain in the right side about the regions of the liver bleeding will be necessary - after this a vomit must be administered and if the disease proves obstinate it may be repeated once or twice - no medicines are more beneficial in the jaundice than vomits especially where it is not attended with inflammation. Half a drachm of ipecacuanha in powder will be a sufficient dose for an adult it may be wrought off with weak chamomile tea or lukewarm water - The body must likewise be kept open by taking a sufficient quantity of castile soap or three pills for the jaundice recommended in the appendix - Fomenting the parts about the regions of the

the Stomach and Liver - and rubbing them with
 warm hands of flesh brush are likewise benefi-
 cial - but it is still more so for the patient to lie
 in a bath of warm water up to the breast - he
 ought to do this frequently and should continue
 in it as long as his strength will permit -
 many dirty things are recommended for the cure
 of the jaundice as Lice millipedes &c but these
 do more harm than good as people trust to them
 and neglect more valuable medicines - besides
 they are seldom taken in sufficient quantity
 to produce any effect. people always expect
 that such things should act as charms and con-
 sequently seldom persist in the use of them
 Blisters Ganges fomentations and exercise will
 seldom fail to cure the jaundice when it is
 a simple disease - and when complicated with
 the dropsy a scirrhus Liver or other chronic
 complaints - it is hardly to be cured by any
 means - Cuscuta Britanica seeds are
 extolled for the cure of this disease - The
 author of the medicina Britannica
 mentions near a hundred old formulas for
 curing the jaundice - The fact is the disease
 often goes off of its own accord - in which case

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use the best medicine. is always and to have
performed the cure - I have sometimes how-
ever seen considerable benefit in a very obstinate
Jaundice from a decoction of hempsed - four
ounces of the seed may be boiled in two English
quarts of ale and sweetened with coarse sugar -
The ^{dose} is half an English pint every morning - it
may be continued for eight or nine days -
I have likewise known Harrowgate Sulphur
water cure a jaundice of a very long standing -
it should be used for some weeks and the
patients must both drink and bathe -
The soluble tartar is a very proper medicine
in the jaundice. A drachm of it may be taken
every night and morning in a cup of tea or water
and - if it not open the body the dose may
be increased - Persons subject to the jaundice
ought to take as much exercise as possible
and to avoid all heating and astringent ali-
ment

Of Casca, Parents Day 5 -

one great source of the disease of children
is the neglect of Parents - it would
be as reasonable to expect a rich crop

cries from a barren soil as that a strong and healthy children should be born of barren mothers. constitution have been worn out with intemperance or disease —

an ingenious writer observes that on the constitution of mothers depends originally that of their offspring — no one who believes this will be surprised on a view of the female world to find diseases and death so frequent among children — A delicate female brought up within doors and other stronger & ex. rise and open air who lives on sea, and other places may bring a child into the world but it will hardly be fit to live — this first blast of disease will with the tender plant in the bud or should it struggle a few years existence, its feeble frame shaken with convulsions from every trivial cause will be unable to perform the common functions of life and become a burden to society — if to the delicacy of mothers we add the irregular lives of fathers we shall see further cause to believe that children are often hurt by the constitution of their parents — A sickly frame may be originally induced

induced by hard ships or intemperance. but
chiefly by the latter. it is impossible that
a course of vice should not spoil the best con-
stitution - and did the evil terminate here
it would be a just punishment for the
folly of the sufferer - but when once a disease
is contracted and riveted in the habit it is entailed
on posterity - what a dreadful inheritance is the great
the Scurvy or the King's evil - to transmit to our
offspring - how happy had it been for the heir of
many a great estate had he been born a beggar
rather than to inherit his father's fortunes at
the expense of inheriting his diseases - a
father labouring under any incurable mela-
ny ought not to marry - he thereby not
only shortens his own life, but transmits mis-
ery to others - but when both parties are deeply
tainted with the Scrophula the Scourge on the
other side effects must be still worse. - if such
have any issue, they must be miserable
indeed - Want of attention to those thin-
gs in forming connections for life has ro-
uted out more plagues, famine &
the Swine - in Longas, these connections are
formed from mercenary views the evil will
be continued - in our matrimonial contracts

contracts, it is amazing, so little regard is had
 to the health and form of the Object - our sports-
 men know that the generous courser cannot
 be bred out of the foundered jade nor the sagacious
 spaniel out of the snarling cur - This is settled
 upon immutable law - The man who marries
 a woman of a feeble constitution and defective or
 unhealthy parents whatever his views may be
 cannot be said to act a prudent part - It is after
 women may prove fertile this be the case the
 family must become an infirmary - what
 prospect of happiness the father of such
 a family has we shall leave anyone to judge
 Such children have the misfortune to be
 born of diseased parents will require to be
 nursed with great care than others this is
 the only way to make amends for the defect
 of constitution and will often go a great length to
 a healthy man wholesome air and suffi-
 cient exercise will do wonders - But when there
 is no neglected child is to be expected from
 any other quarter - The defect of constitution
 cannot be supplied by medicine -

Those who inherit any family disease
 ought to be every circumstance in their

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these manner of things. — They should consult
as well the nature of such disease and guard
against it by a proper regimen. It is certain
that family disease, have often by proper
care been kept off for one generation and
there is reason to believe, that by persisting
in the same course such disease might at
length be wholly eradicated. This is a sub-
ject very little regarded though of the greatest
importance. Family constitution are as capab-
le of improvement as family estates. — one
other libertine who impairs the more gre-
ater injury to his posterity, than the
prodigal who squanders away the other.

Note *

The Sacedemonians condemned those King Arc-
hidamus for having married a weak young woman.
— because, said they instead of propagating a
race of heroes, you will fill the throne, with
a progeny of changelings. — The Jews
by their Law were in certain cases forbid
to have any manner of commerce with
with ^{the} diseased ~~man~~ — and indeed to call
this all wise Legislators ought to have a

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a special regard in some countries dis-
eased persons have actually been forbid to
marry - This is an evil & a complicated kind
a natural deformity and political mischief
and therefore requires a public consideration

Of Colds And Coughs - Page 189

it has already been observed that colds are the
effect of an obstructed perspiration - The common
causes of which we have likewise endeavored
to point out and shall not here repeat them -
N.B. I shall not spend time in enumerating
all the various symptoms of colds as they are
generally known - it may not how-
ever be amiss to observe that almost every
cold is a kind of fever which only differs in de-
gree from some of those that have already
been treated of -

no age sex or constitution is exempted from
this disease neither is it in the power of any medi-
cine or regimen to prevent it - the inhabitants
of every climate are liable to catch cold nor can
even the greatest circumspection defend them at all
times from its attacks - indeed if the human body
could be kept constantly in an uniform degree
of warmth such a thing as catching &c. would

would be impossible. But as that cannot be
effected by any means, the perspiration must
be liable to many changes - Such changes
however, when small do not affect the health,
but when great they must prove hurtful
when oppression of the breast & Stiffness of the
nose - unusual weariness - pain of the head &c
give grounds to believe that the perspiration
is obstructed, or in other words that the person
has caught cold - he ought immediately to less-
en his diet or leave the usual quantity, & his
solid food, and to abstain from all kinds of Stre-
ng Liquors - instead of flesh fish eggs, milk
and other nourishing diet he may eat Light
bread, pudding, veal or chicken broth, pan-
ada, gruel, and such like. - his drinks may
be water, gruel sweetened with a little hon-
ey, or infusion of balm- or linseed sharpened
with the juice of orange or Lemon - decoction
of barley and figs or rice with tamarinds or any
other cool diluting acid liquor. Above all his
supper should be light, as small porridge or water
gruel sweetened with honey, and a little toasted
bread in it - if honey should disagree with the
stomach, the gruel may be sweetened with treacle
or coarſe Sugar, and sharpened with the Jellie

Letty of currents. Those who have been accu-
 -stomed to generous liquors may take wine & they
 instead of gruel which may be sweetened as
 above. — The patient ought to lie longer
 than usual in bed and to encourage a gentle sweat
 which is easily brought on towards morning
 by drinking tea or any kind of warm dilut-
 -ing liquor. I have often known this practice
 carry off a cold in one day which in all probability
 had it been neglected would have cost the patient his
 life or have confined him for some months. —
 Would people sacrifice a little time to ease
 and warmth and practice a moderate degree of
 abstinence when the first symptoms of cold
 appears we have reason to believe that most of
 the bad effects which flow from an obstructed
 perspiration might be prevented. But after
 the disease has gathered strength by denying our
 attempts to remove it often prove vain. —
 A pleurisy a peripneumony or a fatal con-
 -fusion of the lungs are the common effect of colds
 which have either been totally neglected or tre-
 -ated improperly. —
 Many attempts to cure a cold by getting down

drunk — But this to say no worse, & it is a
 very hazardous experiment — No doubt it may
 sometimes succeed, by suddenly restoring the
 the perspiration — but when there is any
 degree of inflammation, which is frequently
 the case, strong liquors instead of removing the
 malady, will increase it — By this means a com-
 mon cold may be converted into an inflammatory
 fever — When those who labour for their
 daily bread have the misfortune to catch cold
 they cannot afford to lose a day or two in order to
 keep them selves warm and take a little medi-
 cine by which means the disorder is often so
 aggravated as to confine them for a long time or
 even such of the labouring poor as can afford to do the
 cure of them selves one often too proud to do it —
 they affect to despise cold, and as long as they can
 crawl about scorn to be confined by what they
 call a common cold — Hence, it is that cold dis-
 troy such numbers of mankind —
 like an enemy despised they gather strength
 nor delay till at length they become invincible
 we often see this verified in Travellers who
 neither lose a day in the prosecution of
 their business, throw away their lives by pu-
 suing their journey —

purely even in the severest weather - with this
 disease. upon them it is certain however that colds may
 be too much indulged - when perspiration for raising
 slight cold shuts himself up in a warm room and
 drinks great quantities of warm liquor. it may
 occasion such a general relaxation of the solids
 as will not be easily removed. it will there-
 fore be proper when the disease will permit
 in the weather is mild to join to the regimen
 mentioned above gentle exercise - as walking
 riding on horseback, or in a carriage &c -
 gentle exercise and proper regimen of the
 diet - Bathing the feet and legs in warm
 waters has a great tendency to restore the
 perspiration - But care must be taken
 that the water be not too warm - the wife
 it will do hurt - it should never be so warm
 as when the blood and the patient should go immedi-
 ately to bed after using it - Bathing the feet in
 warm water, lying in bed and drinking warm
 water, gruel or other weak liquors will sooner
 take off a shiver and restore the perspiration
 than all the hot sudorific Medicines in

in the world - This is all that is necessary for
removing a common cold and if this course
be taken at the beginning it will seldom
fail. — But when the symptoms do not
yield to abstinence - warmth and diluting
liquors, there is reason to fear the approach
of some other disease, as an inflammation of
the breast and ardent fever on the side -
if the pulse there be hard and frequ-
ent - the skin hot and dry, and the patient
complains of his head or breast it will be
necessary to bleed and to give the cooling
powder recommended in the scarlet
fever every three or four hours till
they give a stool - it will likewise be
proper to put a blistering plaster on the
back - to give two table Spoonful of the saline
mixture ever two hours and in short to treat
the patient in all respects as for a slight fever
I have often seen this course when begun
at the beginning remove the complaint
in two or three days when the patient and
all the symptoms of an approaching ardent

andant fever. or an inflammation of the breast
 The chief secret of preventing colds and in-
 taking cold when the body is heated is
 it cool gradually - These and other circumstances
 relating to this important subject are fully
 treated of under the article abstracted pyrexia
 so that it is needless here to repeat the con-
 sideration of them -

Of a Common Cough page 191 -

A cough is generally the effect of a cold which has
 often been improperly treated or entirely neg-
 lected - When it proves obstinate there is always
 reason to fear the consequences as this shows
 a weak state of the lungs and is often the forerunner
 of a consumption - if the cough is too violent and the
 patient young and strong with a very quick pulse
 (bleeding) will be proper - but weak and re-
 luctant bleeding rather prolongs the disease -
 when the patient, with scanty bleeding is weak
 and sometimes hurtful as it attempts to lessen
 the discharge - When the cough is not attended
 with any degree of fever and the spittle is viscid
 and toughs sharp pectoral medicines are to be
 administered - as ammoniac - squill &c two table

table Spoonful of the ⁵² solution of gum Benneise
may be taken three or four times a day more or less
according to the age and constitution of the patient
Squills may be given various ways - two ounces
of the vinegar - the ozymel. or the syrup may
be mixed with the same quantity of simple
cinnamon water to which may be added an ou-
nce of common water and an ounce of balsmic
syrup - two table Spoonfuls of this mixture
may be taken three or four times a day -
A Syrup made of equal of Lemon juice honey
and sugar candy is likewise very proper in
this kind of cough - A table Spoonful of it
may be taken at pleasure -

But when the defluxion is sharp and thin
these medicines rather do hurt - in this case
gentle opiates oil and mucilages are more pro-
per - A cup of an infusion of Saffron leaves and
Mallow small seed or the flowers of co. is foot
may be taken frequently or a tea Spoonful of the
Purgative elixir may be put into the patients
drink twice a day Saffron infusion is
also a very proper medicine in this case and may
be taken in the quantity of a tea cupful three
times a day or four - When a cough is
occasioned by acrid humours tickling the

the throat and fauces the Patient should keep
some soft pectoral Lozenges almost constantly
in his mouth - as the pectifract Liquorice &c
but by much the common balsamic Lozenges
Spanish juice &c - These blunt the acrimony
of the Humours and by taking off their stimu-
lating quality help to appease the cough -
in obstinate coughs proceeding from a flux
of humours upon the Lungs it will often be
necessary besides expectorating medicines
to have recourse to issues fetans or some other
drem - in this case I have often observed the
most happy effect from a Bungsney pitch
plaster applied between the shoulders
I have ordered this simple remedy in the
most obstinate coughs in great number of
cases and in many different constitutions
without ever knowing it fails to give relief un-
less where there were evident signs -
of an ulcer in the Lungs - About the bulk of
nutmeg of Bungsney pitch may be spread thin
upon a piece of soft leather about the size of the
hand and laid between the shoulders blades -
it may be taken off and wiped every three or four

your cough and ought to be renewed once a fortnight or three weeks - This is indeed a cheap and simple medicine and consequently apt to be dispensed - but we will venture to affirm that the whole Materia medica. does not afford an application more efficacious in almost every kind of cough it is not indeed always an immediate effect - but if kept on for some time it will succeed where most other medicines fail - The only inconvenience attended this plaster is the itching which it occasions - but surely this may be dispensed with considering the advantage which the Patient may expect to reap from the application - besides - when the itching becomes very uneasy - the plaster may be taken off and the part rubbed with a dry cloth or washed with a little warm milk and water -

Some caution indeed is necessary in discontinuing the use of such a plaster - This however may be safely done by making it smaller by degrees and at length quitting it altogether in a warm season -

But coughs proceed from many other causes besides inflammation upon Lungs - in these cases the cure is much to be attempted by peroral medicines - thus in a cough proceeding from a coldness

foulness and debility of the stomach Symp. oils
 mucilages, and all kinds of balsamic medicines
 do hurt. The stomach cough cough may be know-
 en from one that is owing to a defect in the lungs
 by this, that in the latter the patient coughs
 whenever he inspires or draws in his breath
 fully but in the former that does not happen -
 The cure of this cough depends chiefly
 upon cleansing and strengthening the stomach
 for which purgative gentle vomits and latter
 purgative are most proper - Thus after a vomit
 or two the sacred tincture as it called may be
 taken for a considerable time in the dose of one
 or two table spoonful twice a day or as often as it is
 found necessary to keep the body gently open people
 may take this tincture themselves by infusing an
 ounce of *hieracium* in an English pint of
 white wine, letting it stand a few days and then
 straining it - in cough which proceeds from
 a debility of the stomach, the Peruvian bark
 is likewise of a considerable service -
 it may either be chewed, taken in powder
 or made into a tincture along with other stom-
 achic bitters - A nervous cough can only be

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be removed by change of air and proper ex-
ercise - to which may be added the use of
gentle opiate - instead of the Soporaceas pills
the purgative elixir &c which are only
opium disguised ten fifteen. twenty or twenty
drops of Liquid Laudanum more or less as
circumstance require. may be taken at bed
time or when the cough is most troublesome
in massaging the feet and hands in warm water
will often appease the violence of a nervous
cough - When a cough is only the symptoms
of some other malady it is in vain to attempt
to remove it without first curing the disease from
which it proceeds - Thus when a cough is occasioned
by something keeping the body open scraping
the gums or whatever facilitates the cutting of
the teeth likewise appease the cough in like
manner. when worms occasion a cough such medi-
cines as remove these vermin will generally
cure the cough - as bitter purgatives oily cly-
sters. and such like - Women during the
last months of pregnancy. are often greatly
afflicted with a cough which is generally reli-
eved by bleeding and keeping the body gently
open - They ought to avoid all flatulent food

food due to want, a Loos^{er} easy trip -
A cough is not only a symptom, but is often likened
as the forerunner of a disease. Thus the gas
is frequently ushered in by a very troublesome
cough - which affects the patient for some days
before the coming on of the fit - This cough is ge-
nerally removed by a paroxysm of the gout
which should therefore be promoted by keeping
the extremities warm drinking warm Liq-
uors - and bathing the feet and Legs frequently
in lukewarm water -

Of the Colic page 202 -

The colic has a great resemblance to
two preceding attended with costiveness and
acute pain of the bowels - and requires different
diet evacuations fomentions &c -
Colics are variously denominated according to
their causes - as the flatulent the bilious the
Hysteric - the Nervous &c as each of these
require a particular method of treatment
we shall point out their most generall
Symptoms and the means to be used for their
relief - The flatulent or wind colic is gener-
ally occasioned by an indiscreet use of

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of unripe fruits - meats & hard digesting
windy vegetables fermented liquors and such
like - it may likewise proceed from an
obstruction of perspiration - or catching cold -
delicate people whose digestive powers are weak
are most liable to this kind of colic -

The flatulent colic may either affect the stom-
ach or intestines - it is attended with a painful
stretching of the affected part - The patient
feels a rumbling in his guts and is generally
relieved by a discharge of wind either upwards
or downwards - The pain is seldom confined to
any particular part as the vapour wanders
from one division of the bowels to another till
it finds a vent - When the disease proceeds
from wind liquor greens fruit four herbs or the
like - the best medicine on the first appearance
of the symptoms - is a dram of brandy gin or any
good spirits - The patient should likewise sit
with his feet upon a warm hearth stone or
apply warm brick to them - and warm cloths
may be applied to his stomach and bowels -
This is the only colic wherein ardent spirits spi-
rits or any thing of a hot nature may be used
upon - Nor indeed are they to be used here un-
less at the very beginning before any symptom

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symptoms of an inflammation appear — We have reason to believe that a colic occasioned by wine or flatulent food might always be cured by spirits and warm liquors. if they were taken immediately upon perceiving the first uneasiness. but when the pain has continued for a considerable time and there is reason to fear an inflammation of the bowels is already begun all hot things are to be avoided as poison and the patient is to be treated in the same manner as for the patient is to be treated in the same manner as for the inflammation of the intestines. —

Several kinds of food as honey eggs &c occasion colics in some particular constitutions. — are generally found the best method of cure for these was to drink plentifully of small diluting liquor as water gruel small paper water with toasted bread soaked in it &c. —

Colics which proceed from excess and indigestion generally cure themselves by occasioning vomiting or purging — These discharges are by no means to be stopped but promoted by drinking plentifully of warm water or weak paper water when their violence is over the patient may take

take a dose of rhubarb or any other gentle purge
to carry off the effects of his debauch -
Colic which are occasioned by wet feet or
catching cold may generally be removed
at the beginning by bathing the feet and
legs in warm water and drinking such warm
diluting liquors as well promote the per-
spiration, as weak wine whey or water gruel
with a small quantity of spirits in it those
stultic colic which prevail so much among country
people might generally be prevented were they
careful to change their clothes when they get
wet - They ought to be wise to take a dram
or to drink some warm liquor after eating any kind
of green trash - We do not mean to recommend the
practice of dram drinking, but in this case an-
tispirits prove a real medicine and indeed the
best that can be administered - A glass of good
peppermint water will have nearly the same effect
as a glass of brandy and in some cases is rather to
be preferred - The Bilious colic is attended with
very acute pains about the region of the navel -
The vomits a hot bitter yellow coloured bile
which being discharged seems to afford some re-
lief but is quickly followed by some violent
pain as before - as the distemper advances the

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the propensity to vomit sometimes increases
so as to become almost continual and the proper
motion of the intestines is so far prevented that
there are all the symptoms of an impending
illiac passion -

if the patient be young and strong and the pulse
full and frequent. it will be proper to bleed
after which Clysters may be administered
or whey or gruel sharpened with the juice of lemon
or cream of tartar must be drunk freely.

Small chicken broth with a little manna
dissolved in it or a slight decoction of tamarind
are likewise very proper or any other thin
acid opening liquor - Besides bleeding and
plentiful dilution - it will be necessary to foment
the Belly with cloths dipped in warm water
and if this should not succeed the patient must
be immersed up to the breast in warm water
in the bilious colic the vomiting is often very
difficult to restrain when this happens the patient
may drink a decoction of toasted bread or
an infusion of garden mint in boiling water
Should these not have the desired effect the
Saline draught with a few drops of Laudanum
in it may be given and repeated according

According to the urgency of the symptoms -
A small quantity of Venice Treacle may be spread
in form of a cataplasim and applied to the pit of the
Stomach - Clysters with proper quantity of Venice
Treacle or Liquid Laudanum in them may
likewise be frequently administered - such
are liable to frequent returns of the bilious
colic should use flesh sparingly and live
chiefly upon a light vegetable diet they sho-
uld likewise take frequently a dose of cream
of tartar with tamarinds or any other coal acid
Purge - The hysterical colic bears a great re-
semblance to the bilious, it is attended with acute
pain about the region of the stomach vomiting &c
but what the patient vomits in this case is commonly
of a greenish colour - There is a great sinking
of the spirits with defection of mind and difficul-
ty of breathing which are the characteristic
symptoms of this disorder - Sometimes it is
accompanied with the jaundice but gene-
rally goes off of its own accord in a few days
in this colic all evacuations as bleeding purging
vomiting &c do hurt - Every thing that weakens
the patient or sinks the spirits is to be avoided
if however the vomiting should prove violent
Ruke warm water or small paper may

may be drank to cleanse the stomach after
wards the patient may take fifteen twenty
or twenty five drops of liquid Laudanum
in a glass of cinnamon waters - This may be
repeated every ten or twelve hours till the
Symptoms abate

The patient may likewise take four or five
of the opoid pills every six hours and drink
a cup of Penney royal tea after them if a sa-
fide should prove disagreeable which is some
times the case a teaspoonful of the tincture
of castor in a cup of Penney royal tea or thirty
or forty drops of the balsam of Peru
dropped upon a bit of loaf sugar may be
taken in its stead - The anti hysterical
Paster may be also used which has often a
good effect - The dysenteric disease among
navies, travellers of Lead plumbers the manufac-
turers of white Lead &c it is very common in the
Cyder counties of England, and is supposed to be
occasioned by the Lead vessels used in preparing
that liquor - it is likewise a frequent disease
in the West Indies where it is termed the

the dry belly ache. —

No dis ease of the bowels is attended with more excruciating pain than this — nor is it soon at an end — I have known it continue eight or ten days with little intermission the body all the while continuing bound in spite of medicine, yet at length yields and the patient recovers — it generally however leaves the patient weak and often ends in palsy. The general treatment of this dis ease, is so nearly the same with that of the iliac passion or inflammation of the guts, that we shall not insist upon it — The body is to be opened by mild purgatives given in small doses and frequently repeated and their operation must be assisted by soft oily cythes fermentation &c. — The castor oil is reckoned peculiarly proper in this dis ease — it may both be mixed with the cythes and given by the mouth. The Barbadoe tar is said to be an efficacious medicine in this complaint — it may be taken to the quantity of two drachms three times a day or often if the stomach will bear it — This tar is mixed with an equal quantity of strong rum is likewise proper for rubbing the shavin in case any tingling or other

when symptoms of Palsy are felt - when
the law cannot be obtained. The limb may
be rubbed with Strong Spirits or a little oil
of nutmegs or of rosemary -

if the patients remains weak and languid after
the disease he must take exercise on horseback
and use an infusion of Peruvian bark in wine
When the disease ends in a palsy the bath with
or one, found to be extremely proper -

To avoid this kind of colic, people must shun all
sour fruits acid and astringent liquor &c. Those
who work in Lead ought never to go to their busi-
ness fasting and their food should be oily or fat
They may take a glass of Sallad oil with a
little brandy or rum every morning, but
should frequently a little out of the train
in - and should never suffer them selves to be
costive - in the west Indies and on the coast
of Guinea, it has been found of great use for
preventing this colic to wear a piece of stan-
nel round the waist and to drink an infusion
of ginger by way of tea - sundry other kinds
of this disease might be mentioned, but too
many distinction would tend only to perplex
the reader, those already mentioned are the most
material, and should indeed be attended to as their
treatment is very different - Thus even the same

Persons who are not in condition to distinguish, very accurately in these matters may nevertheless be of great service to the patient in calico of every kind by only observing the following general rule viz Do both. the feet and legs in warm water - to apply bladders filled with warm steam or cloths dipped in it to the Stomach and bowels to make the patient drink freely of diluting mucilaginous Liquor and to give him an emollient Clyster every two or three hours - Should these not succeed the patient ought to be immersed in warm water -

NB
When quicksilver is given in too large quantities it defeats its own intention as the drugs down the bottom of the Stomach which prevents its getting near the pylorus - in this case the patient should be hung up by the heels in order that the quicksilver may be discharged by his mouth -

NB
As the Smoke of Tobacco thrown into the nozels will often procure a stool when all other Means have failed an apparatus for this purpose ought to be kept by

by every surgeon - it may be purchased
at a small expence, and will be so serviceable
in several other cases as the recovery of
drowned persons &c -

Copied from Buchan domestic Medicine -

of the Cholera morbus and other exfines
discharges from the Stomach and Bowels -
page 211

The cholera morbus is a violent purging
and vomiting attended with gripes sickness
and a constant desire to go to stool it comes
on suddenly and most common in autumn. There
is hardly any disease that kills more quickly
than this when proper means are not used
in due time for removing it -

Causes - it is occasioned by a redundancy
and putrid acrimony of the bile - cold food
that easily turns rancid or, too on the
Stomach - a butter, bacon, sweet meats, cucum-
bers, melons, cherries, and other cold fruits
it is sometimes the effect of strong acrid
purges or vomits or of poisonous substances

substances taken into the stomach —
it may take rise proceed from violent
passion or affection of the mind — as
fear, anger &c —

Symptoms — it is generally proceeded
by cardialgia or heart-burn sour blee-
dings and flatulencies with pain of the
stomach and intestines — To these succeed
excessive vomiting, and bringing of green
yellow, or blackish coloured bile with a
distension of the stomach, and violent griping
pain — there is likewise a great thirst with
a very quick unequal puls, and often a fixed
acute pain about the regions of the navel
As the disease advance, the pulse often
falls so low as to become quite impercepti-
ble — the extremities grow cold or cramped
and often covered with a clammy sweat the
urine is obstructed, and there is a palpitation
of the heart, violent hiccups, fainting
and convulsions are the signs of the appro-
aching death —

Medicine — At the beginning of this disease the
object of Medicine is to remove the offending cause
should be, & to be, by promoting the purgation

purgings and vomiting - for this purpose the
patient must drink freely of diluting liquors
as whey, butter milk, warm water thin water
gruel - small posset or what is perhaps pro-
perly called to any of them very weak chicken
broth. this should not only be drunk plenti-
fully to promote the vomiting, but a syphon
of it given every hour in order to promote
the purging - after these evacuations have
been continued for sometime a decoction of toast
steeped in bread may be drunk, to stop the vo-
miting. the bread should be toasted till
it is of a brown colour and afterwards boil-
ed in spring water - if oats bread cannot be
had wheat bread or oat meal well toasted may
be used in its stead - if this does not stop
the vomiting two table spoons
of the saline pulch with ten drops of laudanum
may be taken every hour till it ceases.
The vomiting and purging however ought not
to be stopped too soon, as long as
these discharges do not weaken the patient
they are salutary and may be allowed to go
on or rather ought to be promoted - but

But when the patient is weakened by the
evacuations which may be known from
the faintness of his pulse &c - recovery
must be immediately be had to spirits
as recommended above, to which may be add-
ed strong wines with spiritous cinnamon
waters whey will likewise be necessary
to support the patients spirits and prom-
ote the perspiration - his Legs should be
bathed in warm water and afterwards with flax-
en cloth or wrapped in warm blankets and
and warm bricks applied to the soles of his
feet. Channels wrought out of warm spiritous fermented
- may shall be applied to the regions of the stomach -
when the violence of the disease is over to prevent a
relapse. it will be necessary for some time to contin-
ue the use of small doses of Laudanum - Ten or
twelve drops may be taken in a glass of wine at
least twice a day, for eight or ten days - The patient
but ought to be drinking, but taken in small
quantities and he should use moderate exercise -
as the stomach and intestines are generally much
weakened an infusion of the bark or other
bitters in small wine sharpened with the ex-
tract of vitriol may be drank for some time -
Though physicians are seldom called on here

due time in this disage. they ought not to
disparage of relieving the patient even in the
most deplorable circumstances of this distem-
per. I saw a very striking proof in an old man and his
son. who had been both seized with it about the
middle of the night - I did not see them
till next morning when they had assumed
the appearance of dead then of living men -
No pulse could be felt - The extremities
were cold and rigid - the countenance was ghos-
tly - and the strength almost quite ex-
hausted - yet from this deplorable condition
they were both recovered by the use of
opiates and cordial Medicines —

Of a diarrhoea or Looseness

Page 213.

A Looseness in many cases is not to be
considered as a disage but rather as a salutary
evacuation - it ought therefore never
to be stopped unless when it continues too
long or evidently weakens the patient -
as this however sometimes happens. we sh-
all point out the most common causes of
it & remove it with the proper methods of

of treatment —

When a Looseness is occasioned by catching
Cold or an obstructed perspiration the
Patient ought to keep warm to drink freely
of weak diluting liquors. to bath his
feet and Legs frequently in Luke warm
water. to wear flannel next his skin
and to take every other method to restore
the perspiration —

In Looseness which proceeds from excess
or depletion. a vomit is the proper medi-
cine. vomits not only cleanse the stom-
ach but promote all the secretion which
renders them of great importance in cor-
recting up a debauch. Half a drachm of
asperacantha in powder will answer this
purpose very well. A day or two after
the vomit the same quantity of rhubarb
may be taken and repeated two or three times
if the Looseness continues — The patient
ought to live upon light vegetable food
of easy digestion and to drink whey thin
gruel and barley water —

Looseness occasioned by the obstructions of

of any customary evacuation generally
requires bleeding - if that does not succeed
either evacuation may be substituted in
in the room of those which are obstructed -
at the same time every method is to be taken
to restore the usual discharge as not only
the cure of the disease but the patient's
life may depend on this —

A periodical looseness ought never to be
stopped - it is always an effort of nature to
carry off some offending matter which
if retained in the body might have fatal
effects - Children are very liable to this
kind of looseness especially while teeth
are coming - it is however so far from being
harmful to them that such children gen-
erally get their teeth with least trouble
if these loose stools should at any
time prove sour or griping a few spoons
of magnesia alba with four or five gr-
ains of rhubarb may be given to the child
in a little persiacle or any other food - this
if repeated three or four times will generally

generally correct the acidity and curing
of the griping stools —

A diarrhoea or looseness, which proceeds
from violent passion or affection of the
mind must be treated with the greatest
caution vomits in this case are highly
improper — Nor are purges safe, un-
less they be mild and give in small
quantities, opiates and other antispas-
modic medicine are most proper ten
or twelve drops of Liquid Laudanum
may be taken in a cup of water or
peppery royal tea every eight or ten hours
till the symptoms abate. Ease cheer-
fulness and tranquillity of mind are here
of the greatest importance —
When a Looseness proceeds from acid or
poisonous substances taken in to the Stomach
the patient must drink large quan-
tities of diluting liquors with oil or
Balausts to promote vomiting and purging
After if there be reason to suspect that
the bowels are inflamed bleeding will
be necessary — small doses of Laudanum

Laudanum may likewise be taken to re-
move their irritation —

When the gout is expelled from the extremities
occasionally a Looseness is ought to be promo-
ted by gentle doses of rhubarb or other mild
Purgatives — The gouty matter is likewise
to be solicited towards the extremities
by warm fomentations — cataplasms &c.

The perspiration ought at the same time
to be promoted by warm diluting Liquor
as wine whey with thinners of hartshorn or
a few drops of liquid Laudanum in it —

When Looseness proceeds from worms
which may be known from the flumin-
gs at the stools mixed with pieces of
decayed worms &c — medicines must be
given to kill and carry off these vermin —
as the powder of tin with purge of rhub-
arb and calomel after wards lime water
others alone or with a small quantity
of rhubarb infused — will be proper
to strengthen the bowels and prevent the new
generation of worms

A Looseness is often occasioned by a

sinking bad action - when this is the case
the single quantity, proves epidemical -
When there is reason to believe that this or any
other disease proceeds from the use of unwhol-
is some water - it ought immediately to be
changed or if that cannot be done it may be
corrected by mixing with it quick lime
chalk or the like -

in people whose stomachs are weak
violent exercise immediately after eating
will occasion a Looseness, - though the cure of
this is obvious yet it will be proper besides
avoiding violent exercise to use such Medi-
cines as tend to brace and strengthen the Stomach
as infusion of bark with other bitters
and astringent ingredients in what case
such persons ought likewise to take fre-
quently a glass or two of old red port or gin
shart -

From whatever cause a Looseness pro-
ceeds - when it is found necessary to check it
the diet ought to consist of rice boiled with
milk and flavoured with cinnamon - rice jelly
Jelly with red port and the Libber font

parts of flesh - meat roasted - The drink may
be thin water gruel - rice water - or weak broth
made from lean veal or with a sheep's head
as being more gelatinous than mutton or
or chicken broth -

Persons who from a peculiar weakness have
great irritability of the bowels are liable
at the bowels are liable to frequent returns
of the disease. Should live temperately avoiding
crude summer fruit all unwhole some food and
meat of hard digestion - They ought likewise
to beware of cold weather or whatever may ob-
struct the perspiration, and should wear flannel
next their skin - All violent passions
as fear - anger &c are to be wisely carefully to
be guarded against -

of - Vomiting page 215 -

vomiting may proceed from various causes as
excess in eating and drinking, foulness of the
stomach, the acrimony of the aliment -
a transposition of the morbid of which of the
gout, the erysipelas, or other diseases to ulcers
of the stomach - it may likewise proceed

proceed from ~~looseness~~ having been too suddenly stopped from the usual evacuations, as the bleeding piles the meninges &c from weakness of the stomach, the colic iliac passion, a rupture, as it is of the general - worms - or from any kind of poison taken into the stomach - it is an usual symptom of injuries done to the brain - as contusions compression &c - it is likewise a symptom of wounds or inflammations of the diaphragm intestines spleen - liver kidney &c -

Vomiting may be occasioned by unusual motions - as sailing - being drawn backward in a cart or coach &c - it may likewise be excited by violent passion or by the ideas of noxious or disagreeable objects, especially of such things as have formerly produced vomiting - Sometimes it proceeds from a regurgitation of the into the stomach - in this case what the patient vomits is generally of yellow or greenish colour and has a bitter taste - persons who are subject to nervous affections are often suddenly seized with violent fits of vomiting - lastly vomiting is common symptom of

of pregnancy - in this case it generally
comes on about two weeks after stopping
of the menses and continues during the
first three or four months.

When vomiting proceed from a flatulency
-ach or indigestion, it is not to be consid-
ered as a disease - but as the cure of disor-
ders - is ought therefore to be promoted
by drinking Lukewarm water or thin
gruel - if this dose not put a stop to the
vomiting a dose of ipecacuanha may be
taken and worked off with weak Camomile
Tea.

When the retension of the guts or the obstruc-
tions of customary evacuations, occasions vomiting, all
means must be used to restore these discharges - or if that
cannot be effected their place must be supplied by
others - as bleeding, purging, bathing, the extren-
ities in warm water, opening issues, setons, blistering
&c

When vomiting is the effect of pregnancy or
may generally be mitigated by bleeding or bat-
hing the body gently open - The bleeding how-
ever ought to be in small quantities at a time
and the purgative should be of the mild kind
as figs, Stewed prunes, manna or Senna -

Lavina - Pregnant women are most apt
to vomit in the morning immediately after
getting out of bed - which is owing partly to
the change of posture but more to the
emptiness of the Stomach. it may generally
be prevented by taking a dish of Coffee. tea
or some light breakfast in bed pregnant
women who are afflicted with vomiting ought
to be kept easy both in body and mind - They
should neither allow their Stomach to be quite
empty - nor should they eat much at once
Cold water is very proper drink in this case
if the Stomach be weak a little Brandy
may be added to it - if the Spirits are low
and the Person apt to faint - a Spoonful of
cinnamon water with a little marmalade
of quinces or oranges may be taken

If Vomiting proceeds from weakness of
the Stomach bitters will be of service -

Rosaeen bark infused in wine or brandy
with as much rhubarb as will keep the body
gently open is an excellent medicine in this
case - The elixir of vitriol is also a good
medicine it may be taken in the dose of

of fifteen or twenty drops twice or three
a day in a glass of wine or water. habitual
vomiting and sometimes alleviated by smoking
oysters a principal part of diet.

Vomiting which proceeds from acidities
in the stomach is relieved by alkaline
purgers. — The best medicine of this
kind is the magnesia alba. a tea spoonful
of which may be taken in a dish of tea
or a little milk three or four times a day
or often or if necessary to keep the body open.
When vomiting proceeds from violent pas-
sion or affections of the mind all evacuations
must be carefully avoided especially
vomits these are exceedingly dangerous. the
patient in this case ought to be kept per-
fectly easy and quiet. to have the mind soo-
thed and to take some gentle cordial as
regus or a little brandy and water to which
a few drops of Lactarium may occasionally
be added.

When vomiting proceeds from spasmodic
affections of the stomach of the stomach
muscle. castor and other antispasmodic

antispasmodic medicines. and of use
warm and aromatic plasters have the
best effect - The Stomach plaster
of the London or Edinburgh dispensatory
may be applied to the pit of the stom-
ach. or a plaster of the niaca which will
answer rather better - Aromatic medi-
cines may likewise be taken inwardly
cinnamon or mint tea wine with spices
boiled in it &c - The region of the stomach
may be rubbed with aether or if that
cannot be had with strong brandy
or other spirits - The belly should be
permeated with warm baths

I have always found the saline draught
taken in the act of effluence, of a sing-
ular use in stopping vomiting from
whatever cause it proceeded - The may
be prepared by dissolving a drachm. of the
salt of tartar in an ounce and a half of fresh
Lemon Juice and added to it an ounce of prepa-
red water the same quantity of simple cin-
namon water and a little white sugar - this
draught must be swallowed before the efflu-
ence is quite over and may be

be repeated every two hours or oftener if
the vomiting be violent. A violent vomiting
has some times been stopped by cupping
on the regions of the stomach after all
other means had failed -

As the Motion will often bring the vom-
iting again even after it has been stop-
ped the patients must avoid all Motion
of action - The diet must be so regulated
as to rest easy upon the Stomach and
nothing should be taken that is hard
of digestion - we do not however mean
that the patient should live entirely
upon slops - Solid food in this case often
fits easier on the Stomach than liquids.

Inflammation of the Liver page 201

The Liver is less subject to inflammation
than most of the other viscera, as in it the
circulation is slower - but when an inflam-
mation does happen it with difficulty sub-
sides and often ends in suppuration or Abscess.
Causes - Besides the common causes of
inflammation we may here mention the

the following viz) excessive fatness a rise
above the Liver it self violent shudders from
strong vomits. when the Liver was before uniform
and a soft or a trabilianian state of the blood
any thing that suddenly cools the Liver after
it has been greatly heated thus obstructing
the course of the bile drinking strong wine
and spirituous liquor using hot spice. Almond
obstinate hypochondriacal affection &c
Symptoms This disease is known by a pain in
luncheon of the right side under the false ribs att
nued with some degree of fever a sense of
weight or fulness at the part difficulty of
breathing loathing of food great thirst with
a pale or yellowish colour of the skin and
eyes

The Symptoms here are various according
to the degree of inflammation and likewise accor
ding to the particular part of the Liver where
the inflammation happens - Sometimes the pain
is so inconsiderable that an inflammation
is not so much suspected but when it happens
in the upper or convex part of the Liver the pain
is more acute the pulse quicken and the patient
is often troubled with a dry cough a hiccup
and often extending to the shoulder with difficulty
of lying on the left side &c This disease

disease. may be distinguished from the pleu-
-nia, by the pain being less violent seated under
the false ribs the pulse not so hard and by the
difficulty of laying on the left side - it may
be distinguished from hysterie and hypo-
-chondriac disease by the the degree of fev-
-er with which it is always attended —

This disease if properly treated, is seldom
mortal — A constant hiccuping violent
fever, and excessive thirst, are bad symptoms
if it ends in a suppuration, and the matter
can not be discharged outwardly - the danger
is great — When the Scirrhus of the Liver
ensues, the patient, if he observes a proper
regimen may never the less live a number
of years tolerably easy - but if he indulge
in animal food and strong Liquor, or take
medicines of an acrid or irritating nature
the scirrhus will be converted into a can-
-cer which must infallibly prove fatal

Regimen — The same regimen is to be
observed in this as in other inflammation &
disorders - all hot things are to be carefully
avoided, and cool diluting Liquors as whey
barley water &c drunk freely - The food

face must be light and thin and the body as
as the mind kept easy and quiet —

Medicine — Bleeding is proper at the begin-
ning of this disease, and it will often be neces-
sary even though the pulse should not
feel hard to repeat it. All violent purgatives
are to be avoided — the body however must
be kept gently open — A decoction of tamar-
inds, with a little honey or manna, will an-
swer this purpose very well. The side affected
must be fomented in the manner directed in
the foregoing diseases — Mild laxative
clysters should be frequently administred —
and if the pain should notwithstanding con-
-tinues violent a blistering plaster may be
applied over the part affected —

Medicines which promote the secretion
of urine have a very good effect here — for
this purpose half a drachm of purified
nitre or tea spoonfull of the sweet
spirits of nitre may be taken in a cup of the
patients drink three or four times a day —
when there is an inclination to sweat it ought
to be promoted but not by warm sudorifice —
The only thing to be used for that purpose

purpose is plenty of diluting drink about
the warmth of the human body - indeed the
patient in this case as well as in all others
topical inflammation - ought to drink not-
hing that is cold than the blood -
If the stools should be loose and even
streaked with blood no means must be used
to stop them unless they be so frequent as to
weaken the patient - loose stools often pre-
-ove critical and carry off the disease -
if an abscess or imposthume is formed in
the Liver all method should be tried
to make it break and discharge itself
outwardly as formation - the application
of poultices ripening cataplasms &c
- Sometimes indeed the matter of an abs-
-cess come away in the urine and sometimes
it discharges by stool but those are efforts
of nature which no means can promote
when the abscess bursts into the cavity of
the abdomen at large death must ensue
nor will the event be more favourable when
the abscess is opened by an incision un-
less in case where the liver adheres to
the Peritonaeum so as to form a bag

bag for the matter. and prevents it from
falling into the cavity of the abdomen.
in which case opening the abscess
by a sufficiently large incision will prob-
ably save the patients life - if the disorder
in spite of all endeavours to the contrary
should end in a firrhus the patient must
be careful to regulate the diet &c -
in such a manner as not to aggravate the
disease - he must not indulge in flesh
fish strong liquor or any high seasoned
or fatter provisions - but should for the
most part live on mild vegetables as por-
ites and roots - taking gentle exercise and
drinking whey barley water or butter
milk - if he takes any thing stronger
it should be fine mild ale which is less
heating than wine or spirits - we shall
take no notice of inflammation of
the other viscera - They must in general
be treated upon the same principles as
those already mentioned - The chief rule
with respect to all of them is to let blood

blood to avoid every thing that is strong
or of a heating nature to apply warm
fomentations to the part affected and to cause
the patients to drink a sufficient quantity
of warm diluting Liquor -

The Laborious page 27th -

Though those who follow laborious employment
are in general the most healthy of mankind yet
the nature of the occupation and the places
where they reside expose them more par-
ticularly to some diseases husbandmen for ex-
ample are exposed to all the vicissitudes of the
weather which in this country are often very
great and sudden and occasion colds coughs
quinsies rheumatism fevers and other acute
diseases - They are likewise forced to work
hard and often to carry burdens above their
strength which by overstraining the vessels
occasion asthma ruptures pleurisy &c -
Those who labour with our doors are often
afflicted with intermitting fevers or agues
occasioned by the frequent vicissitudes
of heat and cold poor living bad water

water. Sitting or Lying on the damp ground
during dews night air &c to which they are
frequently exposed —

Such as bear heavy burdens as porters
Labourers &c are obliged to draw in the air
with much greater force and also to keep their
Lungs distended with more violence than is nec-
-essary for common respiration - by this means
the tender vessels of the Lungs are overstrained
and often burst in so much that a spitting of blood
of fever ensues Hippocrates mentions an
instance to this purpose of a man who when a wagon
carried an ass - but was soon after seized with a fever
expecting of blood and a rupture —

Carrying heavy burdens is generally the effect
of mere Laziness which prompts people to do at
once what should be done at twice Sometimes
it proceeds from vanity or emulation - hence
it is that the strongest men are most commonly
hurt by heavy burdens - hard labour or feats
of activity - it is rare to find one who loses all
his strength without a rupture a spitting
of blood or some other disease which he reaps
as the fruits of his folly - one would imagine the
daily instances we have of the fatal effect

effect of carrying great weight running wrestling and the like would be sufficient to prevent such practices —

There are indeed some employments which necessarily require a great extension of strength, as house blacksmiths, carpenters &c — None ought to follow these, but men of strong body — and they should never exert their strength to the utmost, nor work too long — when the muscles are violently strained frequent rest is necessary: in order that they may recover their tone — without this the strength and constitution will soon be worn out and a premature old age be induced —

The erisipelas - or St Anthony's fire is a disease very incident to the laborious - it is occasioned by what ever gives sudden check to the perspiration - as drink cold water when the body is warm wet feet keeping on wet clothes sitting or lying on the damp ground &c — it is impossible for those who labour with doors always to guard against these inconveniences — but it is known from experience that their ill consequences might often be prevented by proper care

The illiac passion the cholic and other complaints

complaint of the bowels are often occasioned by
the same causes as the scirrhus - but they
may likewise proceed from stultum and
indigestible food - Labourers generally eat unfer-
mented bread made of peas beans rye and other
windy ingredients They also devour great
quantities of unripe fruits baked stewed or raw
with various kinds of beer and the like -
Such a mixture cannot fail to fill the bowels
with wind and occasion disease, of those sorts
inflammation, whistore and other diseases of
the extremities are likewise common am-
ong those who labour without doors Those
diseases are often attributed to venom or some
kind of poison - but they generally proceed
either from sudden heat after cold in the con-
trary - when Labourers with muck or come
from the field cold or wet - They run to the
fire and often plunge their hands in warm
waters by which means the blood and other hu-
mour in those parts are suddenly expand-
ed and the blood and vessels not yielding
so quick a stranguation happens and an
inflammation or mortification ensues -
when persons come home cold they ought

ought to keep at a distance from the fire
for some time. & wash their hands in cold
water and to rub them well with a dry cloth.
it sometimes happens. that people are so
benumbed with cold - they begin to be
quite deprived of the use of their
limbs - in this case the only remedy is to rub the
affected with snow - or where it cannot be had
with cold water - if they be laid near the fire or placed
into warm water a mortification will generally
ensue.

Labourers in the hot season are apt to lie down
and sleep in the sun - This practice is very dan-
gerous. that they often wake in a burning fever.
These ardent fevers which prove so fatal about
the end of summer and beginning of autumn are
frequently occasioned by this means - when
labourers leave a work which they ought always
to do during the heat of the day. they should go
home. or at least get under some cover. where
they may repose themselves in safety -
many people follow their employers into
the field from morning till night without eating
any thing - This cannot fail to hurt their health.

health - however hammy their fore, be they
ought to have it at regular times - and the
hands they work the more frequently they
should eat - if humours be thus frequently
replenished with fresh nourishment - they
soon become putrid and produce fever of the
very worst kind -

Many peasants are extremely careless with
respect to what they eat, or drink, and often
through mere indolence, use, an wholesome
food when they might for the same expence
have that which is whole some - in some
parts of Britain - the peasants are too care-
less - even to take the trouble of dressing
their own victuals - such people would live
upon one meal a day indolence, rather than
labour though it were to procure them the
greater affluence - fever of a very bad kind are
often occasioned among labourers by poor living -
When the body is not sufficiently nourished
the humours become vitiated and the seeds work
from whence the most fatal consequences
ensue - poor living is likewise productive
of many of those cutaneous diseases so frequ-
ent among the lower class of people - it is

is remarkable that cattle when pinched in
their face are generally affected with discharges
of the skin which seldom fail to disappear
when they are put upon good pasture
This shows how much a good State of humours
depends upon a sufficient quantity of proper
nourishment

Presently, not only occasion but aggravates many of
the discharges of the laborious - few of them have much
insight - and if they had it is seldom in their power
to do any thing. They are glad to make a shift to
live from day to day - and - when any discharge over-
takes them they are miserable, indeed - that the
god like virtue of charity ought always to exert
itself - to relieve the industrious poor in mis-
tress - is surely the most exacted act of reason
and humanity. They alone - who are witnesses
of those scenes of calamity, can form a notion
what numbers perish in disease, for want of proper
assistance and even for want of the necessaries of
life - Labourers are often hurt by foolish
Emulation, which prompts them to vie with one
another, till they over heat them selves to such a
degree as to occasion a fever or even to drop
down dead - such as wantonly throw away

away their lives in this manner defence
to be looked upon in no better light than
self murders —

The office of a soldier in time of war may be
ranked ~~among~~ among the laborious employments
Soldiers suffer many hardships from the inclemency
of season long marches bad provision.
hunger watching and whole some climate bad
water &c. These occasion fevers fluxes rheum-
atisms and other fatal diseases which gene-
rally do greater execution than the sword
especially when campaigns are continued
too late in the season — a few weeks of cold
rainy weather will often prove more fatal
than an engagement — Those who have the
command of armies take care that their
soldiers be well clothed and well fed — they
ought also to finish their campaigns in due
season and to provide their men with
dry and well aired winter quarters —
The rules taking care at the same time
to keep the sick at a proper distance from
those in health would tend greatly preserve
the lives of the soldiers — The sailors

fisher may be also numbered among the
Laborious - they undergo hardships from
change of climate. the violence of weather
hard labour, bad provisions &c. Sailors
are of so great importance both to the
trade and safety of this Kingdom, that too mu-
-ch pains can never be bestowed in pointi-
-ng out the means of preserving their
lives -

One great source of the disease of sea-far-
-ing people is excess - when they get on
shore after having been long at sea with-
out regard to the climate or shore
after having been long at sea without
regard to the climate, or their own
constitutions they plunge headlong into
all manner of riot and often persist till
a fever puts an end to their lives - Thus
intemperance, and not the climate is often the cause
why so many of our brave seamen die on foreign
coast - such people ought not to live so long -
but they will find motivation the best defence
against fevers, and many other maladies -

Maladies

Sailors when ^{on duty} cannot avoid sometimes getting
sick - when this happens. They should change their
cloths as soon as they are relieved and take every
method to restore the perspiration - They should
not in this case make too free with Spirits or
other strong Liquor - but should rather drink
them diluted with warm water and go immediately
to bed - where upon Sleep and gentle sweat
would do all to rights -

The health of sailors suffers most from
unwholesome food - The constant use of salted
provision vitulates their humours and occasions
the Scurvy and other destructive maladies -
it is no easy matter to prevent this disease
in long voyages - yet we can not help think-
ing that much might be done towards effecting
so desirable an end due pains be stowed for
that purpose - for example various roots grass
and fruits might be kept a long time at sea.
as onions potatoes cabbages - Lemons - oranges
tamarinds apples &c - When fruits cannot be
kept the juices of them either fresh or ferment-
ed may with these all the drinks and even

even the food of the ship company, ought to be
circulated in long voyages. Stale bread and beer
likewise contribute, to vitiate the humours, flour
will keep for a long time on board of which, quick
bread might frequently be made. Malt too might
be kept, and infused with boiling water at any
time. This Liquor, when drunk, even in form
of wort is very whole some, and is found to be
an antidote against the scurvy. Small wines
and cyder might likewise be plentifully used
and should they turn Sour they should still
be useful as vinegar. Vinegar is a great
antidote against diseases and should be used
by all Travellers especially by sea. it may
either be mixed with water they drink, or taken
in their food. Such Animals as can be kept in
line ought likewise to be carried on board as
hens, ducks, pigs & fresh broths, made of
portable, soup and pickling made of meat
or other vegetable, ought to be used plenti-
fully - many other things will readily occur
to people conversant in these matters, which
would tend to preserve peoples health, at their

that brave and useful set of men —
we have reason to believe if due attention
were paid to the diet and clothing and above
all things to the cleanliness of the sea faring
people they would be the most healthy set
of men in the world — But when these are
neglected, the very reverse will happen, the
best medical antidote that we can recom-
mend to sailors or sailors on foreign coast
especially where dampness prevails, is
the Peruvian Bark — This will often prevent
fevers and other fatal diseases — about a drachm
it may be chewed every day, or if this should
prove disagreeable, an ounce of Gent. with
half an ounce of orange peel and two drachms
of make root, coarsely powdered may be
infused for two or three days in an English
quart of brandy, and half a wine glass of it
taken twice or thrice a day when the stom-
ach is empty — This has been found to be an
excellent antidote against fluxes, putrid
intermitting and other fevers in an whole
tropical climate — it is not material in

in what form this Medicine is taken - it may
either be infused in water, wine, or Spirits
as recommended above, or made into an electu-
ary with Syrup of Lemons, oranges, or the like.

What a general Whine -

The birth of some great man or death gives
celebrity to spots of earth - We may mention
for an Abrahams place - that Butler says
the Tichborne bank - and that the gulph of Agincourt
has Achilles tomb - for you see how Whine
begins, and then the traveller may see
his monument or pass his tomb for this
correcting jealousy will not detract but
but leave a mourn some little swelling of
the earth to mark the interment of his
bones - Brave honest soldier sleep
and let the dew sweep over the conquerors
that sigh across the lake till man shall
recognise thy worth and coming to thy place
What rest is this whole Whine and Burial.

is not
in vain

in vain
in vain

in vain
in vain

in vain
in vain

in vain
in vain

is essential in the execution of
justice - that it be free, without fear;
full without deficiency - and speedy
without delay -

they seem to be frugal without meanness -
brave without vanity and hospitable
without ostentation - to strangers
countenance and polite -

Watched and betrayed by Strangers - and
vanquished by their enemies, to whom
they in vain oppose - without order -
and valour without prudence

in vain

The goddess was not so ungrateful, for
these favours - but in return conferred
on our ancestors the two most valuable
present which mankind can receive, or
even heaven can bestow - the art
of agriculture - which, delivers us
from famine and precariousness
of life common to us with wild an-
imals - and knowledge of those sacred
mysteries which fortify the constitution

inspired against the torments of death -
Beneath this burden is sacred sleep
the virtuous soon lies -
ye passers by forbear to weep -
a good man never dies -

We see men and women who possess
great quantities of commandments
and power subjected to the influence
of beings - whether good or ill - power
or weakness - attention or neglect -
by motives and circumstances which
we cannot comprehend -

From it appears that no vice can be
destructive, then, that which teaches us
to regard any judgment as final is not
open to review -

of all human concerns morality is the
most interesting - it is the perpetual
associate of our transactions - there
is no situation in which we can be
placed - no alternative that can be
presented to our choice, respecting
which duty is silent - What is

in the standard of morality and duty -
justice -

view 11
p. 203

A spiritual, rational and manly
religion is alone calculated for their
present improvement in science and
manners - This alone will establish an
empire in the heart of every think-
ing and well disposed man which no
revolution will be able to shake.

When it has been a remark often made -
and which is too often true, that the
books in favour of religion were
more fit to convince those who were
already believers. Then comes the
incredulous -

view 11
p. 204

To the above, we will add a few lines from
the description of the black friars
Winchester. we recant a name just
which at this time of day appears hardly
square through Europe. They were called
Dominicans from their founder
St Dominic a Spanish black friar
born in the garment - and in France,

prosecutiones from leaving their
first house at St James Street &
Paris —

in this dark, sublimity state - would to
sense - immersed in body - and involved in
matter —

review
11

336/p

meaning
I praise

There is in this as in all Mr Paine's works
a great many striking and happy turns
but so mixed up with inflammable matter
that one scarcely knows whether to rec-
ommend it on the whole or to caution our
readers against its dispersion —

1353

We should never (he thinks) be able to con-
stitute a satisfactory defence of the scriptures
of our religion unless we not only inter-
pret the scriptures by the established
canons of criticism — but examine their
contents with the most rigorous scrutiny
(carefully distinguishing) such facts as
are certain from such as are probable
and such as are probable from such as are
possible

it is the sentiment that swells and fills
our dictation - which rises in that, and forms
it all about it - the place, in the furnace -
the breath within is more powerful
and the heat more intense -

Men are destined to play in human life
for manifold stakes of unequal import-
ance - The Merchant plays for profit
and is exposed to loss - The warrior
plays for victory or conquest - and
exposes life - every one who would
better his situation in point of fortune
preference - or honour hangs in suspense
between opposite events of ~~Success~~
or disappointment

in the rage for comparative advantage
the success of one is disappointment to
another - and the industry of one to better
himself a scheme of hostility to those, who
must sink under his obligation -
knows this source, and derives jealously -
envy - malice - those waters of bitterness
which flow so plentifully in human

human life - The wretch whose principal aim is to surpass other men joins to suspense hindrance - disappointments - mortifications - and all the evils of a precarious fortune to the impossibility of extricating himself without a total renunciation of all his imaginations - and thoughts to become candid and humane he must change his objects of hatred and distrust into objects of good will and benevolence - and consider his fellow creature in society

383 Unfortunately for Literary men their turn of mind add to their circumstances generally unfit them for making a bargain - it is only in some rare instances, where would by policy luckily united with other talents, and poverty happens to be at a due distance, that they obtain a recompence for which prudence is disguised, assumes the merit of generosity

384 As before an opportunity of increasing his learning - a friend of Betty read that

But which may be pardoned but can
not be approved -

397-

Send *apud* *prun*, degenerate Love
degenerate from the conqueror with no
abilities of mind and body, and letting virt-
uous and able plebeians, into a foreign
country, among perfect strangers, with-
out any distinction of dress, and the strong-
ers will soon determine, which is the Nob-
leman - Nature produces gold. The
king stamps it, and it passes current as
a guinea, but if the guinea has been
clipt, or if there is too much alloy in
it, it will be rejected at the exchange -
The pure gold without any stamp at the
mint will always retain its value, according
to its weight - Stamp your gold however with
virtuous qualities, such as affability,
gentleness, courage, good temper, mag-
nanimity, learning, eloquence, gener-
osity, and it will never suffer the disgrace
of being cut a pound by the shears and cast
into the crucible -

401

is brooder his observations with a gene-
ral preliminary declaration, which

which possesses the merit of having
nothing obscure or equivocal in it -
Namely, that this measure he proposes.
the principles he maintains. the facts
he assents. and the arguments with
which he supports his propositions
appear to me to stand in direct oppo-
sitions to truth. to reason. to policy. to
experience. and to justice -

London
Nov 11
1790

far less / warn me, to insinuate that the
idea of trouble, or fatigue, can possibly
occur to a Lady when dress is concerned
in the contrary - I hope they will consider
the duty of the sister as indispensable
one. but they have only to consult their
or glaze to be convinced that not add
anything to the charms of beauty
they are in short - where moderation
adorned the heart -

London
Nov 11

but it is not the conviction of me now, and
this is the reason - the question being
longer in the mind. and saying that will

is always a guide, but it is the rule
that suggests the side - for myself
I know this full well, and I direct
the work to their doctrine - and call
in to their aid the tempting breath
of pleasure, the side wind of interest -
the storm of passion and ambition

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review
page 68

Various have been the opinions of various
writers, on the criterion of virtue, some
have placed in conformity to truth, some
to the fitness of things, and others to the
will of god. - but all this is merely superficial
they resolve us not - why truth or the
fitness of things, are exigible, or obligating
on why god should require, us to act in one
manner rather than in another - the true
reason can possibly be nothing - then this be-
cause, some actions produce happiness and others
misery - they who extol the truth beauty and
harmony of virtue, exclusive of its consequences
deal but in pompous nonsense - and they who
value piety, as that, good and evil things
independent - depending wholly on the will of god -
do but confound the nature of things, as well
as all our notions of god himself, it is the conse-
quences of human actions that must stamp their
nature so far as the general justice of any
action relates to produce good and to produce

introduce happiness into the world so far we may
pronounce it virtuous - so much evil as is occasioned
such is the degrees of vice, it contains. but though the
production of happiness is the essence of virtue, it
is by no means the end - The great end is the
protection of mankind, or the giving them an opportu-
nity of exalting or degrading them selves in another
state, by their behaviour in the present one. Thus
it answers two most important purposes - the conver-
sation of our obedience, nothing could have been so
justly rewarded with happiness, as the productions
of happiness, in conformity alone, which add men-
it to virtue and constitutes the essential difference
between morality and religion - Morality induces
men to embrace virtue from prudential considerations
religion from those of gratitude and obedience -

The Christian is the only religion or moral insti-
tution in the world, that ever set in a right
light these two material points the essence and
the end of virtue - so artificially is the nature
of all human virtue and vice contrasted, that
their rewards and punishment are woven - as it
were, in the very essence of their immediate
effect give us a foretast of their future, and
therefore in the present life are the true
proper samples of what they must unavoidably pro-
duce in another, we have reason given us to distinguish
those consequences - and regulate our conduct.

conduct and least it should neglect its part. conscience
also is appointed as an instructive kind of monitor
perpetually to remind us both of our interest
and duty —

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Journal

Astrea, ship
Sukey, brigantine
1798-1799